N. GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MER-WILMINGTON. N. C.

, Window Glass. muted as being pure. ichies, &c. &c., corner of Front and | horde

or Sule and to Let.

SALE.

SDAY, IT. c. 2 1862

IUESDAY, Dec. 2nd, 18c2.

arsin; F. B. Satterth James Calloway. Buscombe: and George

Mr. Fowle, from the Judipiary Committee, a bil to conamendment.

# Wilmington Journat.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA-WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, DEC'R 11, 1862. VOL. 19. }

Mr. Gentry, from Committee on Cherokie Lauds, &c., made a report [The Reporter lost the title of bil.]
The House voted for Councilors of State a: 12 o'clock, J. S. KENDALL. after which it went into secret ression, and the Peporter vamosed.

The doors being opened, the House adjourned. From the Southern Confederacy. Bartow Escape of Gen. Morgan.

While Gen. Morgan's command was at Gallatin, he re-rived information that a large division of the Abo- and might as well have never been mad so far as any lation a my was approaching Nashville by the way of present effect is concerned. Tyree Springs. He accordingly selected three bundred men from the brigad, for the purpose of ambushing one great European power, France, and the disposition the mand apturing their wagon train. Ho arrived at of two others, England and Russia. England thinks the road just as the head of the Yankee column was the proper time for off-ring meditorial services has not up, roaching, and selecting a good position, succeeded arrived-or in plain English the beligerents are not yet Toilet oaps, Fancy Articles, It pouri g a very destructive fire into them The Ger- sufficiently exhausted. Russia will "say ditto eral arranged his men on the side of the road and pla- France and England if they see proper to interfere, but cing howef at the need of the line, instructed them to thinks that, at present, the proposition of France will retain their fire antil he gave the signal, which was to only tend to make the war worse. be the fi ing of his own pistol. The signal was given Behind all the e diplomacic subtleties dimly appears RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in and immediately three hundred double barreled guns the intention of European powers to interfere in the re Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, were discrarged right into the midst of the Yankee contest at some future time. In no part of the corres-

The eff ct can be imagined better than described .-The whole column recoiled and in great confusion, and diency at the "present moment." We may look then, respectfully informs the it was some time before the enemy could regain their at some time not very far distant for some action on the d to take contracts in his line equilibrium. Our men had time to reload and discharge part of European powers. They nor we cannot beg another volley before their artillery could be brought to in Passa Brice, Firm | ear on us. When we were compelled to retire, the is prepared to put General made a circuit to the rear, and placing his men in another good position, instructed them to await the approach of the retrogression of civil-zation; reapproach of the next brigade, while he rode on with ligiously, morally, politically and socially, there must be one of his efficers towards L visville to ascertain how a speedy and to this contest, and if there is not common

In this ride he captured about a dezen prisoners. order made at the most of whom were officers. He was so much enter-I will sell taised by this amusement, that he was gone longer than he was aware. In the meantime, the enemy finding out that cur men had taken a position in their rear, sent field, (deceased.) back two regiments of cavalry and drove them from ed; but mediation, let us recoilect, does not mean im a, known as the their position. The General not being aware of this seven hunred rode back to where ie had left his men, but what was sh bond with ap. his surprise when he found himself in front of about two thousand "blue coats." The Abolition officer im mediately rode forward and ordered him to halt, and demanded the signal. The General replied, "What do you mean, sir, by demanding a signal of an officer of my rank? I'll teach you, sir, how to insult a govern- coln it says give up reconstruction of the Union, ack DR. W. A ARDREY. ment officer, by demanding signals when you should lay of January next, be attending to matters of greater importance."

of infantry which he was going back to bring up. The your independence as far as your arms have shown you al, containing 1200 er officer touched his hat, and immediately gave way able to maintain it, but yield everything else. The f which are in a high while Gen. Morgan rode through their column. As blockade shall be raised-King Cotton released from he would ride along he would address the stragglers, the corner into which he is driven-if you are satisfied is situated 16 miles ordering them to "move up," that they were no better with that much independence we are satisfied to mainoutheast of Mor- than deserters, and only wanted Morgan to catch them. tain you in it. We, the great manufacturing nations a fine two-story They would touch their hats and move up briskly. In of Europe feel no particular interest in the border the meantime the prisoners who were following the States, they raise too little cotton. Never taink to General were convulsed with laughter, thinking no spread your dominion or your institutions beyond the doubt that he was their prisoner, and they would see the fun out before giving him up. It this was their Mexico is mine says " the nephew to the nucle. calculation they were sadly deceived, for the General coming to a place in the lawn where the fence was low. nut sours to his horse, and bidding his captured officers

good day, was soon out of sight. What must have been their reflection, when they be held him disappear from their sight. I have no doubt they regarded him as a spirit.
This is every word true. I have merely stated the

bout half facts. You can dress them up. Quite in a hurry.

Give my love to Uncle Tom, and all my friends, and oblige your sincere triend.

The New York papers of the 27th November give to expline the latest news from Burnside's army, under the caption pare for defence would be more readly answered than of "The Impending Battles-Ominous Quiet on the the call on the North again to prepare for attack. Rappahannock-Immense Preparations of the Rebels for the Coming Shock, &c., &c., &c." A letter from tion will come in the shape proposed by the French Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg, says: The roads are in a most horrible condition, the heavy rain

polting supplies for the army.

"The heavy rains of last night will have a bad effect upon the anticipated forward movement, and possibly delay it a present propositions are rejected, we rejoice that they No attempt has been made as yet to cross the river, and s probable that it may yet be delayed until the railroad communication is in good working order. The Potomacreed bidge will be finished to-morrow, and trains are exed to run th ough to Fa mouth to-morrow afte noon. It is expected the railroad will be finished to-morrow from onia treek to the happahappock, opposite Fredericks org. The bridge over Potomac Creek was reported this more ing as nearly completed. The cars carry our supplies

us far as Broks' station, bix miles from Acquia Creek, which greatly accommodates our troops. The camp fires of the enemy are constantly increasing within sign of Fa'mouth, all-siding indications of argmen-ation of the rabel forces. General Lee has joined General lack-on a e kn wn to be on the way thicher. defonal works in the rear and to the left of Freder

The rebels continue to face u upon the other side of the river with the greatest effrontery. Yesterday they were each by our pickers erec in a leg lus for winter quarters this is as attachlua would say, "demoition cool," under this is as standina would say, "demnition cool," under the ci constance. It is no doubt done for bravado, or to over s ne ope ations in another direction.

The siders of this corps are most anxious that the adva c. ac as the river should commence, and worder why the shelling of Fridericksburg does not commence. Those

shilding of Courts in successful difficulties to be overcome on our side, are ment of active rosti ities.

\* correspondent at Stafford Court House makes the publicins, 96 out the statement that the troops are ordered to treat the that it us with courtesy, and that nothing is llowed to be taken from the farmers unless paid for. The writer

There is no sign of any movement in the corps to which we are att ched, al hough it is asserted that at all hazards sposing to go into an Point, a line of defence for the winter.
The project of a sudden advance on Fichmond in two grand coumns, by way of Culpeper and Fredericks-burg, seems to have fallen through—at least it is at a s and. White the enemy was lying entrenched at Gordonsville, with a portion of our forces th estening him in front, it was

by quiet marches we might gain Fredericksbare could have knowledge of our movement, and thus, from a point practically nearer Richmond than his own, ran a race with him for the rebei capital.

We reached Fredericksburg—that is, a portion of our a my did—but the race did not come off, although the

halied one day at noon, as soon as our advance reached Falmouth, and next day the rain began, and with it came K ng Mud; so you car from me still in the same position through a private source that a few nights ago a num-as that of yesterday, and the day before, and with no other ber of Yankee soldiers, with blackened faces, visited ck for Councilors of the residence of a family named Newby, in Perquimans ck. F. R. Satterth the Rappahannock "—as far as we have got.

The War Movements.

any apparent change in the situation of the opposing she fainted under their brutality. The opinion it still impressed, however, that an

early battle is inevitable. We have some further intelligence relative the raid and then proceeding to the outhouses they killed a numinto Greenbrian county, Va., and the capture of a hun- ber of hogs and cattle, and finally left, taking nearly dred of Jankins' Cavairy. It is stated that the enemy one hundred negroes with them. We do not wouch for had previously visited the county and committed many depredation, destroying wheat, corn, and all other provisions, carrying off cattle, hogs and horses, and devastating the country through which they passed. Our to examine into the condition of the Cavalry must have been "caught napping."

cted with Turnpike | A private letter from Tennessee says that something ef interest may be looked for soon from the neighborbood of Nashville .- Richmond Whig, 3d inst.

CORRECTION .- Our informants were in error in reference to the capture of a gunboat on Bay River. A un ilors of tate to hear portion of Capt. Whitford's company did capture 21 marines from a barge or ship's small boat, at the mouth motion of Mr. Shoper, committee of two was appoint of Dawson's Creek, in Craven county, one day last of Dawson's Creek, in Craven county, one day last number of the free innatitants of Georgia, as given by week, and this gave rise to the gunboat story. The the census of June, 1860, at 596,698, and allowing one in The court recommend that no further proceedings be barge was captured with the men.

Capt. Whitford's company is doing good service in the usual rules of proportion for ages, it will not be unarts of Ons- Craven, and we hope when a force is raised for State safe to say that by extending good service in that section.—Daily Progress.

From the angusta Chronicle and Sentinet The Ferrigo News.

There is nothing to be said against the accounts of

the propositions made by the French government to Russia and England on the score of veracity. They bear the stamp of probability and are more consistent and circums antial than most of the vague rumors that have set the South all agog beretofore. The only obj ction to the propositions is that they were failures,

They are of value however as showing the animus of

pordence is the right or the idea of mediation repudiated, it is placed wholly upon the ground of inexpeendure this great disturbance of the peace of the world -this stoppage of its most lucrative commercial chan sense enough on the American continent to end it peacefully, the members of the commonwealth of th world-nations whose vocation it is to see that the civilization, built up by centuries of Christianity, does not retrogade into barbarism-must step forward and

The proposed mediation then will not be long delay

command the peace.

mediate peace. We have no expectation that the proposals for mediation will come in the shape proposed is our foreign accounts. They in reality are equivalen to peace upon the uti possidetis. plan-each belligerent to possess what it holds at the moment of declaring the armistice. The proposition is so repugnant to the idea of both parties that neither would accept it. To Lin nowledge the independence of the Conf deracy; he con tent with what you have. To the Confederacy they He then ordered them to open the way for a column say yield the border slave States to the North, take present cotton States or the line of the Rio Grande-

We believe that a six months truce is equivalent to peace. No one can suppose that after a six months peace-after a renewal of commerce (for we suppose that a cessation of hostilition at sea signifies a cessation of the blockade,) after so long time given for reason to resume its sway, after the significant indications will be renewed upon the present scale. The armies of for resistance, and our soldiers have always shown themselves more prompt, more active, more easily marshaled in the field than theirs, and the call upon them to pre-

We have proceeded upon the supposition that media-Government. But the rejection of those propositions indicate that European interference will take some other of a threat to the recreant party. Time will develope what the form of intervention must be, and though the were made, as iodicating that the civilized powers of the world are at last aroused to the inhumanity of the American contest. Let our people, however, beware of being betrayed by a false security into relaxing their efforts. Day has not yet dawned, and the darkness which precedes the dawn is proverbially the thickest.

The United States Congress.

from the Congressional elections so far haid in the North The following is its classification of the members:

	Con ervative.	republica
Maine,	1	4
Massachusetts,	1	9.
New York		13
Vew Jerse	4	1
Pennsylvania	14	10
Delaware		and a
Ohio,	14	5
Illinois,		5
Indiana		4
lowa,		5
Kan-as		1
Wisconsip,		- 3
Michig n,	l	5
Minne tota		2
Missouri,	4	5
Oregon		1
		****
	F	Av. 15

In the present Congress, the delegations from the above sixteen States stand as follows: Conservatives, 45; Re-

The following States have yet to elect Congressmen: Shode Island,... Cal fornia.
Virginia (probably)
North Carolina (probably)...... Tennessee (probably)....

mont. 3 in New Hampshire and 2 in Connecticat—making in all; while the (onservatives will e ect\_the remainder 29 in number. This will make the next House stand thus Conservatives, 107; Republicans, 81-Conservative ma jority, 26. The present House is divided as follows: Conservatives, 71; Republicans, 107—Republican mejority, 33.

HORRIBLE OUTRAGE IN PERQUIMANS .- We learn through a private source that a few nights ago a numcounty, and committed most revolting excesses, accompanied by the crime of murder.

The Newby family consisted at the time, of an aged There is nothing of especial interest from our army couple and a son. The murderers knocked at the door, on the Rappahannock. A report was prevalent last evening that active operation had commenced, but we ed, shot him dead. They then proceeded to the bedals of Mr. Bizzel, mem. are assured by passengers who left Fredericksburg at room of the aged couple, dragged them out of b.d, and then quantited and mid-day that not a gun had been fired, nor was there malireated the old man, and so abused the old lady that

Having silenced the inmates of the house they proceeded to demolish the furniture, earthenware and glass, the particulars of this outrage, but we understand the ly wounded that he is not expected to recover. main facts to be true. - State Journal.

. Georgia's Contributions in the War.

We gather from the official report of the Adjutant and Inspector General of Georgia that that State has in the Confederate provisional army fifty-nine regiments of infantry, three regiments of cavalry, three battalions of cavalry, fourteen independent battalions of artillery, infantry and rangers, four independent companies of artillery, and two legions, being mixed com-

mands of infantry, cavalry and artillery.

The same official report declares the taking the half of that number, 298,499, to be males, and applying had in the case Mr Shobe f om the same Committee, a bill relative to lion. He knows the country thoroughly, and can do twenty-five thousand more able bodied men, should necessity demand their services.—Richmond Examiner.

Chivalry to Wer.

The rebels have enjoyed an immense advantage in having generals of dash and pluck, like Beauregard, Lee and Stone wall Jackson, and still more, in having a government which put them forward, while the generais who have been the chief favorites with our government, have been of the McClellan and Buell " masterly inactivity" order, who have always gone into battle, like a schoolboy driven to school, only when driven to fight by the lash of an impatient, tax paying people. More particularly, however, has it been in the courage and activity of certain cavalry officers, like Stuart. Morgan and Ashby, that anything which might stly be called sup-riority has been displayed on the art of the rebels. Their "raids," though not formidable in themselves, have in fact been of immense service to them. They have been extremely anying to us, while they have done more to keep up the earts of the enemies than really important victories .-They are exactly of that class of exploits which everyody likes to talk about and exult over. They indicate a good deal of individual provess, and have gone r to encourage the favorite Southern notion of per-

In downright, stubborn fighting, the Northern solhers have never had superiors in the Southern troops, cany others; but in the dashing qualities of personal adventure, as exhibited in envalry raids and successful spying and scouting expeditions, the Southerners have er siely taken the lead. . \* \* \* \*

We do not pretend to disguise the fact, that for afairs of this description, if we must have war, we entertain great admiration, and rejoice in their occurrence not a little. In their immediate bloody consequences. y enough though they be, they are no worse than other fighting to the death, while they awaken a it and a fieling which are calculated to yield nearly the redeeming features, which the grim and hardend visage of war can be said to possess. Because hey beget a disposition of recklessness to persmal danger, they by no means make men erusl. Bravery and humanity usually go hand in hand. A spirit of chivalry in an army, while calculated to make men brave in battle, just as strongly inclines to make them respectful of the just claims of the unbelligrent and weak, and generous to a fallen foe. Washogton Irving, in his most interesting history of the wars between the Spaniards and Moors, in their long and deadly contest for the possession of Spain, tells us now the same warriors, who were most valiant in battle against each other, were accustomed to meet beween the hours of deadly combat to exchange the couresies of friends, and never did the prisoner or weak and defenseless suffer violence or wrong at their hands. On the other hand; the modern Chinese are at the same time notorious y cowardly and desperately cruel, sparing neither man, woman, nor child, after their conquests.

St. Louis Demograt.

How a Sleepy Man got Rich. Melbourne, the chief city of Victoria, Australia, now counts nearly one hundred thousand inhabitants. It dates from about 1837. In 1838, there were a few buts there and a tavern. In 1842, there was a log pel with a ship's bell to summon the religious to wurship: sheep were worth 30 cents a piece, and cattle \$3 a head. Now it is one of the most promising cities in the world. We think the house rent enormous as in New York houses that would rent for \$1,500 here, command \$3,000 there. They have had their real esgiven by political events at the North, that hostilities tate gambling in Melbourne'as in San Francisco, and the usual stories are told of its effects. A drunkard both parties would melt away before the truce had half expired—neither party could feed, clothe and pay them in idleness. Still, the military advantage would remain in idleness. Still, the military advantage would remain in idleness. with the South, for the preparation for the necewal of with the effects of the liquor he had drank, soon set him | South have. If they evidence the fact that the Democratic pocked down lot after lot to him, at pretty round prices. People began to inquire who the stranger was; and the general opinion was that he was some excessively shrewd speculator, fresh from England, with his pockets full of money and a very curious manner. His sleepiness was of course seen through; it was affected they could tell that at a glance. So, when the auction broke up, and the noise awoke the toper, the auctioneer who shared the public notion concerning him, contenrof last night naving rendered them almost impassable for mesomething more peremptory and implying more wagons, and still jurder increasing the difficulty of transproperty he had purchased with the prices appexed, and requested him, if convenient, to call that afternion or next morning and pay the proportio, required in cash. The purchaser began to be a little sobered, nodded-as the auctioneer thought very knowingly-and went out to ruminate. It so happened that he was a r. w-comer, and had a little money. So when he came t . his senses, and realized what he had done, he was in despair, for he felt quite satisfied that the only possible issue out of the difficulty would be to pay all he had to the auctioneer for a release from his bargain. Brooding over his "cursed folly," he strolled along to the site of his purchase, and sat down on a beap of stones. There were the lots. He inquired of a passer-by, and verified his memorandum. Near a block, altogether, had be-

come his. It was enough to break one's heart. Meanwhile the story had gone abroad among the land offered him £1 000 advance on a corner lot, he refused it, asked £5 000, and got it directly. Suffice it to say, that before the morning he had sold out his whole purchase at an advance of three hundred and fity thousand dollars on the price it had been adjudged him at the auction; with which pretty nugget be retired from business and from Australia.

Who are Price's Men !

This expression is frequently employed without a definite meaning. It should be known that Major General Price, as the commander of a division, or of a department for the time, has had for his command troops from Arkansas, Mississippi, Lexas, Louisiana and Tenever exhibited more perfect and beautiful drill and military order than the Missouri troops. These veteran soldiers never falter in battle. They

are never whipped. They do not seek sick furloughs. They do not straggle. When batteries are to be taken, they take them! When an enemy is to be routed, the charge him with a shout of defiance. They have met the foe on fifty battle fields! They may be killed but they cannot be conquered! These are Price's men. Mississippian

A BLOCDY NIGHT .- The following is another exhibit from the local column of the Nashville Union, of the delightful state of affairs under Andy Johnson's rule:

Five men were murdered in this city on Thursday night.

It seems to have been a carnival of blood. One of the victims was ar Hollister, keeper of the saloon at the Com-mercial Hotel, who was knocked in the head by a soldier with a slung shot.
A soldier who was on guard beyond the Chat'anooga de

pot, shot another soldier, the other day, for refusing to halt.
Last night the comrade of the deceased man killed the guard. Capt. Weitmiller, of the Belleview Brawery, was so bad A man was skin on College street. • We have heard no particulars of his death. And we learn that a negro was

number of the free inhabitants of Georgia, as given by the test imony before them does, in their opinion, disprove

ed in with the said the daily and the said the said

The Political Revolution of the North! From the unpublished sheets of De Bow's Review. In what ideas—what principles, what feelings, this revolution is founded, must be first ascertained, before its bearing upon the issue of peace, or war, can be defined; and the recent remarks of Mr Richard O'Gorman, and of Mr John Van Buren, in the presence of the Democracy of the State of New York, open up many reflect one on the subject in the micd acquainted with the social structure of the North and the political tendencies of its restive and unballanced communities.

lanced communities.

The structure of Northern society is aggregational. like that of France, and not individual, like that of England; and its political tendencies have been, for many years past, like those of France rather than tho e of England, towards centralization and an imperial system of government. The revolution of 1776 at the North, as with that, afferwards, of 1789, in France, sloughed off from society the aristocratical element, and from government the monarchical element, and, on the one hand, leveled down the fabric of society to he standard of the masses, and, on the other hand, reduced be form of government to the model of Democracy. From the North, as well as from France, were swept all conservative principles civilly and politically, alike in regard to Church, and to State, giving birth to the crude phylosophy of speculative minds, and to the wild humanitarianism of the wilder rabble; and to this day life in the one is characterized by the same features with life in the other;—not as in Eng and. life at home, by the fireside, in the family circle; but life in the street, in the crowd, at the theater. at the opera in the hotel, or in hired lodgings;—life with-out reverence for God, or respect for men; active, re-stive unstable, and without fixed ideas in morals, religion tics, or law; -iconoclastic and yet not reformatory. Napoleon Bonaparte, with an analytic power of the ght never surpassed, soon discovered in France that a democra-

y so ext neive could not maintain self existence: but tha a return to the monarchy of Louis XIV was impossible, church establishment for it to rest upon, and consequents that the system of the Incerator—of the Cosar—holding he sword as a scepter, and constituting places the patent of nobility, was the only refuge of society; and, taking ad van age of the war that followed with the rest of Europe, he mounted the loftiest brone of modern times. The strug-gles that have since occurred in France, terminating in the empireal system of Lous Napoleon, demonstrates the cor-tectness of the view of his great progenitor, coinciding as it does with that of the great Julius. catertained, under sim-lar circumstances, in regard to Roman affairs, and realized in Augustus that, universal democracy in a blale consitutes the true basis of imperial despotsm; that, instead of perfecting a people in self-government, it merely prepares them for the acceptance of a proper master.

The dauger from these two maxims of social and politi-cal truth, thus evoked from the chaos of human allairs by the two mightiest minds that have ever adorned existence.

and so grandly applied in the world's history, is as iminen in the North through the civil war now raging between the sections, as it was in Rome when Cmar, after wrestling poleon, after crushing the proud Austrian, stole away the public heart. Nor is it the first time that we have alluded to the fact. We have time and again colled attention to to the fact. We have time and again called attention to its existence, and warned the people North, as well as South, against the "designs of Black Republicanism and the aims of William H. Seward" As early as February and March, 1857, and again in March, 1860, through the columns of De Bow's Review, and other sources of intelligence, we invited special consideration to the social and political status of the North, to the dread issues upon the country, and to the imperious purposes of Seward and the other leaders of the "radical demogracy". The Seward and other leaders of the "radical democracy." The Seward Lincoln administration has realized, is realizing, and wil realize our utterances. It has not only perfected revolu-tion and generated civil war, but, through the war, it is rapidly preparing the road to an empireal system, and an imperial despotism. It is well known to Seward that all may be accomplished at the North, as Casar a complished it at Rome, in the manner set forth in March, 1860, without the alteration of Republican titles or Republican forms. It is perfectly understood by him that Casar himself was mander-in-chief, clothed with tribunitial power, and there fore, that a President may become a Casar.

Have these ideas at last taken root in the thoughtful minds of the North, is the question? Have they entered into the recent elections there and controlled the action of their liberties, then there is reasonable ground to hope that stitutionally nor unconstitutionally conducted, for to con them, and whether the South be subjugated or not, they will be rained. Seeing so far, this they must see. If, on the contrary, these productions are to be read merely in the light of party tactics, and only evidence the triumph of a party in opposition to the edm nistration, the war will be continued without abatement until a Casar shall arise and the liberties of the masses are lost forever. For the sake of humanity it is to be hoped that the first is the right inter pretation, and that the masses of the North are awaking to a fear for their liberties. They would be indeed, immersed in suppidity if they continued longer blind to the danger with which they are threatened by the property-holders and monied classes in their midst, who, it is well known, were appropriately the property-holders. and monied classes in their midst, who, it is well known, were foremost for the war, and who still stand with open purse, dauntlessly, by the side of Seward and Lincoln in its prosecution, doubtless trusting that through its instrumentality the government may be finally subverted, and that the unlimited sway of the people, through the law of universal suffrage now obtaining, may be curtailed by the sword and subjected to a despot of their selection. And have not the property holders and monied classes o the North good reasons to entertain these designs against the masses? When the political constitution of Northern society is considered, and the action of the non-property

holding classes against the property holding and monie

classes is remembered, candor comcess a reply in the firmative. Estimating the population of the North, is rou d numbe s, at twenty-two millions, only two milli of the whole number possess property interest. Against twenty nillions an execution for debt cannot be levied, so Meanwhile the story had gone abroad among the land speculators that a stranger had suddenly appeared in an auction-room that morning and bought £90,000 (\$450-600) worth of property in an hour. The story improved as it went. Before the afternoon was well spent it was gererally runnored that the Barings had sent out a special agent to operate in land, and that he had bought the lots. Three or four operators, attracted to the spot, met the for unate purchaser, introduced themselves, and took him home. He was sober enough now to be very cautious and suspicious. When one of them there is no property with themselves, and they have taken oare to control enactments for their special benefit, however onerous and unjust to property rights and interests. As onerous and unjust to properly rights and interests. As far as properly in the hands of others can be made by statute to contribute to their feliaf, it has been remorselessly done in the line of taxation every thing is demand-The landle d most show his rent roll, the merchant his bills of sale, the broker his list of exchanges, the law-yer his fee book, the doctor his receipts, the annuitant his income, and the clerk his salary, so that exactions may be made upon all sums beyond that of the mark of the day laborer. All municipal, county, and State burdens must be borne by the two millions. They, the twenty millions want good roads and good street, the two millions must be the first the work and good street. pay for the work and pay them for doing it, the ugb chiefly for their use. They, the twenty minions, want he spitals, asylumns, infirmation, and poor houses; the two millions must pay them for their erection, and, afterwards sustain them in the use of the charity thus erected and paid nessee, as well as the Missouri troops. For the drill and discipline of these troops, except the Missouri troops, he would not properly be held responsible. At a recent review by General Pemberton it was the cona recent review by General Pemberton, it was the concurrent declaration by the reviewing efficers, that no troops in the West, or in the East, in the provisional troops in the old United States regular service, have the war, to break their manacles and to liberate their property? It would be to reason against human nature and all past exteriors to think otherwise. They have a ready turned the tables sgalest the twenty millious — they have already placed the twenty millions under the power of the sword. Already is the freedom of the masses pande a mackery. Already is despotism enthaned over the people. Already do Presidential proclamations, with the mandales of an emperor, supercede laws and constitutions. They, the twenty millions are beneath the heel of the two nely the twenty militions are beneath the heef of the womilions. In using the twenty militions to emancipate the negroes of the South and to subjugage the Southern States, the property-holding and monied-classes of the North haveleasued with Feward and Lincoin to enslave the twenty millions and to prostrate their government. Should the war costunue, never again will the twenty millions be suffered to rise from their abject condition—never again shall we behold the majesty of the people of the North Whether the South be subjugaged, or not, we shall see, in 1865, if not earlier, these minions of tyrauny, stand ng, like whip ped curs, with bowed heads and downcast looss, to receive their masters, and kneeling obsequiously at the feet of Cæsar. This is the consolation of the South—this will be our great revenge.

William H Seward has not been an idle spectator of the times, nor a dull student of the world's history. He has conned over the pregnant lessons of Marins, of Julius, and of Augustus—of Napoleon the great, and of Louis Napoleon—and he has couched his ambition on the lottiest standof Augustus—of Napoleon the great, and of Louis Napoleon and the has couched his ambition on the lottlest stead at the fifth victim of assassination.

Gen. Van Dorn:

"After a careful investigation of the matters contained in the charges and specifications alleged against Mg [Gen].

Having gather dup the money of the court of fiquity in the case of Gen. Van Dorn:

"After a careful investigation of the matters contained in the Angres and specifications alleged against Mg [Gen].

Having gather dup the money we have shown in the first vent of the Court of figure of Gen. Femberton, herewith forward divided by the oder of Gen. Femberton, herewith forward divided the imputations of current one of Gen. Van Dorn, and report that the simony before them does, in their opinion, dispress and the subjection of the one and the subjection of the case.

[ signed,]

LLOTD TILEMMAN,

Brig. Gen. P A. C. S.

DARMEN H. MAURY,

Mg., Gen., and Freedens of court."

May a may as a short in the count are commend that no further proceedings be had in the case.

[ signed,]

LLOTD TILEMMAN,

Brig. Gen. P A. C. S.

DARMEN H. MAURY,

Mg., Gen., and Freedens of court."

Mg., Gen., and Freedens of court.

Mg., Gen., and Freedens of court."

Mg., Gen., and Freedens of court."

Mg., Gen., and Freedens of court.

Mg.,

The following testing the control of the control of

school of the South, and Archbish p Hughes p eparé to chant the requiem of the Catholic church? Mexico and Cuba unit folious after the South; Catholical will perish in America; and Catholics will be known in the empire of the as helots and peans?

That Archbishop Hughes should have shoken hands with Beecher and with Feward and have recently constituted himself in Furope a rival with Mrs. Stowe, and with Parson Brownlow in America, is not a little remarkable; and could the ghoat of Father Ruder arie in his presence, he would shrink back from it aghast and conscience stricken, as did Macbe's before that of the murdered Barquo. Nevertheless, the dread spectre would point to every gaping would in the body of the church, and to the degradation of her followers, and every wound would have a son us to be received by her sons, in bitterness and anguish, through ut the earth, proclaiming to this aspiring prelate in the as stunning as those of vivid thunder. "thou didst if" Thou didst murder the church, thy mother? Thou didst slangter the duciples, thy brothers? Thou did to sell in bondage her children who to k up to thee case a father?

But the extraordinary conduct of the Archbishoph a solution we shall reserve for the future. At present we dismiss him to his new a sociates—Beecher, Sewand, Parson Brownlow and Mrs. Stowe—trusting he may find the latter not quite so bleer-eyed as her Daguerreotypes tepresent ber, and as amiable and tender as his adour desires.

PYTHON.

PYTHON.

Near Oxford, Miss. Nov. 27, 1862.

Let Us Feel Kindly Towneds Each Other, Dissensions among ourselves, if such exist, cannot fail to weaken us. Our united efforts, heart and soul, a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether," are necessary to insure the safety of the ship. It we are not always satisfied that the best means have been used, or the best results accomplished that were possible, let us, at least, give the agent credit for intending to do the best; and hope for better succ ss next time. Let us join bands in a mutual and common struggle for common salety. Union of heart and union of effort, unity of purpose and action are necessary to our safety now. We can discuss comparative merit and demerit after

But there are other reasons why we should think kindly of each other, as a people, and as States and sections. We seem to have no friends cut of our twn family! Our late co-States are exerting all their power for our destruction. Those who have been our allies. and members of one body, with a common history, laws, language, commerce and literature, are now our most implacable and cruel foes. Foreign nations look coldly on, and witness our suffering and calamities and speculate as to our future success, or defeat. We wive no allies abroad. In the world-on this planet, we stand alone, pledged to each other by interest and affection. Together we survive, or together we perish .--Shoulder to shoulder the men of different States have stood on the field of carnage and death. The Louisianian and Virginian, the Missourian and Mississippian, the Texan and Tennesseean, the Arkansian and Georgian, the Alabamian and Kentuckian, have commingled their blood on the gory field, and sleep together in the soldier's last resting place! Let us pleage to each other over these mournful souvenirs, and be friends forever. Let the border States and Gulf States, Western States and Atlantic States, be dear to each other.

There must be some Western States; there must always be some border States; let it be enough that they are all Confederate States-Southern States. which arrayed themselves for constitutional liberty. -Missouri is under a cloud now; so is Kentucky; so is Virginia; so may be Texas, Arkansas and l'ennessee. An usurped government, erected and supported by the sword, assumes to govern Missouri. Such a government assumes to govern Western Virginia. A military governor has been named for Arkansas; another for North Carolina; another for Tennessee; a beast reigns over New Orleans, and officials are being selected for Texas and Florida. But our goverment is and must be an integrity of sovereign members; no member must be considered as anything separate from the life gether. We find a string in our heart that attach s to old Maryland, as true and good as old Varginia, only less fortunate in her surrounding. We have no shadow of doubt as to the Southern blood and southern soul of Kentucky. Betrayed by the minions of abolitionism, twice bought and sold, and chained like Sam sin, while sleeping, her strength has been lost to our cause yet awhile; but Breckenridge, Buckner, and thou-ands tother gallant sons, stand responsible for the good faith of their State, when circumstances permit that

Missouri bleeds and wri hes like a struggling giant. Her hatred to the abolition robber is more keenly intense than that of South Carolina, because she has suffered more. Her sons sleep on the blood. finds or our strife; in Missouri, in Arkansas, in Mrs -sipal-wherever the lurid fires of battle have burned, there sleep the sons of Missouri. Long they guarded the gate to this valley and withstood the advance of the foe; now they fight the battles of the Confederacy on the soil of Mississippi. Brave men! One day we shall have our homes! We battle for the South -the while South and all we ask is the boon of independence and that we think kindly of each other ! - Exchange Paper.

State to clear her record.

CAMP EATH Dec. 21, 1862.

At a meeting of the Rebel Rangers, call d or the pupose of expressing their sentiments in regard to the death of our ate fellow soldier. John C. FERNELL Lieut McGammy was called to the chair, and B C Barden was requested to act as secretary. John L Barden it A. C. W. F. Ferge.

B. Williams, R. W. Alxon, and Corp'l Herring, we are pointed a Committee to draft resolutions, who, after a short wheener reported the following:

pointed a Committee to draft resolutions, who, after a short absence, reported the following:

lst. Resolved, That whereas, our late friend and fellow-soldier, John C. FENNEL, has fallen a victim to the great destroyer; that while we now with meek as a to the blow, y this amiability and sweet disposition: his youth end blooming spirits; his manliness and true soldie by qubites. doubly enceared him to his companions in arms, and rendered keener the pangs of sorrow for his ioss.

2d. Resolved, That his loss to us and the service is great, but to his parents and kindred it is irreparable, and we extend to them our heartieft cond lende in this their hour of grief; but it must be some consolation to them that they

mourn of as they without hope but have the as-u ance that his quiet and blameless life has a could him a resting place where war and sorrow are not known. " Green be the turf above thee, Friend of our better days:

None knew thee but to love thee:

None named thee but to praise."

None named thee but to praise."

3d. Resolved. That a copy of these Resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased; also to the Womington Journal and Riblical Eccorder, with the equest that they pubnal and Biblical Eccorder, with the equest that they p lish the same. Lt. C. W. McCLA any, Jr., Ch'n THE "RETRIBUTION" ALIAS "6(6". - We have before us a

private letter written on board the above vessel, Nov. 23d. From the latimation of the writer, we infer that the '63c' is now sonewhere out on the "deep blue sea." Dr Wight, of the crew, is dead; a noble and faithful man. We may xpect soon to hear of "Captain Venron G. Locke," of the The names of the officers are Captain John Parker, 1st

officers; C. Carroll Hicks, 2 id officer; G. Hay, 3 d officer; G. Price, Ordonoce officer; W. W. Gray Pirse; J. Gordon, Prize Master; J. B. Jones, Boatswill.

Columbus Eun. Nov. 19th.

In Pittsylvania Co., Va., on the 25 h of November, 18 2, at the residence of the bride's father, Mc. ROGER P. AT-KIN-ON, of Picomond Co., N. C., to Miss ELIZA T. COLE-, daughter of Jacob T. (oes, Esq.

In Raleigh, on the 24th Nov., of Consumtion, LEWIS

MONTAGUE, aged 43 years. In Memorian

Died in Wilmirgton, N. C, 2ad October, 1862, of yellow fever, CYRUS STOW VANAMRINGE, aged 26 years, 3 months and 21 days
Of all the host of victims swept away by the terrible scourge that devastated Wilmington during the past memorable season, death found no levelier mark than the sub

ject of this objustry.

An insight into his character taught those who knew him to love him; he was mild, prudent and firm; he combined dignity with geotleness; mod sty was a mar ed trait in

2000

The delivery to the property of the property and the

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, DEC'B 11, 1862. HERE can be little doubt that the Federal force which for some time past have been concentrating at Newbern, either bave already moved or are about moving on some expedition against the interior of the State or against the coast still in the hands of the Con-

federates. If their destination is against any point in the in terior, that point in all probability is Weldon. On the other hand, it a blow is aimed at any point on the coast that point is Wilmington. We can hardly think that the extensive preparations which for weeks past have been in progress at Newbern, can be intended mer ly as the prelude to a predatory raid, which however ruinous to our people, can produce no result in a military point of view.

Whatever the destination of the Newbern flotilla and the arm, which it carries may be, its movements, if it bes indeed left, as there are reasons to believe it bas, cannot long remain a secret. If it is designed for this portion of the coast, we must soon know it. If for We'don, its appearance in the Roanoke will soon be an ounced. If on the other hand, it is intended to cooperate with the force at Suffolk in an advance upon the south side of the James River, to operate against Petersburg and Richmond, its course up the Sounds will surely be tracked and traced.

. We look for a solution of the problem contained in the of icts of the concentration at and movement from Newbern within the present week, perhaps at a very early day, it may be at any mo. ment. All we can do is to contain our souls in quiet expectation, and employ all our energies in dilligent efforts to be ready to meet the storm wherever it may burst. While we think this blow may be intended for Wilmington, and that some blow will be, and at no distant day, we somehow lean to the belief that Foster's movements at present will be co-operative with those of the army seeking to advance from Suffolk, either direcity by immediate junction or indirectly by seizing the Southern Railroad communications at Weldon. It is positively asserted that Burnside has expressed a deed d preference for the roate to Richmond by way of Suffish. If so, may not Foster be designed to co-operate with an army advancing by that route, while Burnside helds General Lie's forces employed in the direction of the Rappahannock? In fact a Northern Lincallife organ has decidedly expressed the opinion that while Burnside at Fredericksburg would really win Richmond, the city would be actually taken by an army on the James R ver. Of course our military authorites have thoroughly weighed all these points, and prepared for all emergencies, so far, at least, as the means at their disposal will ad n t, and we only allude to them as tend ng, perh ps, to throw some light upon pending movements of the enemy nearer home.

L gislature of North Carolina.

In the Senate, on Saturday, Mr. Shipp, from the Jun' Committee on Salt, presented a resolution in regard to getting transportation for salt belonging to the State now on hand telow Wilmington. The rules were suspended, and the resolution, after the adoption of an amendment effe ed by Mr. Outlaw, excluding speculators from its ben fl s, pass d its several readings.

Mr. Sanders intro in ed a resolution, asking the Committee on Liternal Improvements, to enquire into the conduct of rail roads in regard to furnishing transpor- public tatu n.

Mr. White, a resolution to prevent the extensive production of cotton and tobacco, and encouraging the broken panes of the large glass doors to the bagthe production of grain.

In the House, on Saturday, Mr. Worth from the oren next week. Committee on Finance reported a Revenue bill. (The bill provides a tax of two fifths of one per cent. on land; on slaves declared to be of the average value of | ic and has done much to meet the wants of the public. \$350, excepting mechanics, declared to be of the average value of \$750. Stock in banks in addition to tax on hand, has the debt of the tax-payer, 10 per cent. on all purchases of domestic, and 20 per cent. on purchases of foreign liquors, \$60 on retailers, one per cent. on of lodging .- Daily Journal, 10th inst. salaries above \$1000, and most other subjects of taxa. tion contained in the last Revenue bill.)

tween 18 and 40 to be called out first, and if a less num- thereby. ber than 5.000 shall be thus obtained, authorizes the remainder to be made up out of the second class. The Governor to appoint and commission all the officers of the line and staff, and cause regiments to be organized, and tender them to the President for local service within the State) Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Cowles stated that as a member of the Military Committee he was opposed to this bill, and gave notice that he desired to enter his protest on the Journal against it.

Mr. Grissom stated that as a member of the same Committee he dissented from the bill, and gave notice that a minority report would be made.

Mr. Person, from the same Committee, reported a bill for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers, recommending its passage with several amendments. Order, ed to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Cobb, a resolution relative to the removal of salt from Wilmington and other exposed points, to the interior, was taken up and passed its several readings; ordered to be engressed and sent to the

The balance of the session appears to have been occupied in the discussion of a resolution introduced by Mr. Fowle, authorizing the Governor to protect the citizens of this State from arrest by Confederate officers,

on suspicion of being conscripts. The discussion was participated in by Messrs. Fowle. Person, Amis, Headen, Shoher and others, and finally tie ie o u ion was passed, some amendments proposed by Mr. Person having been accepted by Mr. Fowle.

THESE are no times for " sells " or practical jokes on matters off cting the best interests of the country, and tle parties indulying in them ought to be exposed, andif not otherwise punished, at least they ought to be held no to public reprobation. A case in point is the all g d discovery of an inexhaustible supply of salt at Opelika, Alabam t. Who started that miserable, witless and contemptible humbug? Who was Governor Pickens' tel g aphic correspondent, promising to supply the whole State of South Carolina wi'h salt-from this source, at five dollars a bushel, delivered at Augusta? These things ought to be found out. Again, we say, these are no times for inda gence in such things, nor are such things matters to be triff d with at any time.

THE December term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Siesi ns for New Hanover county, commenced its session this morning, in the Court House. We believe P. W. Fanning, E q, is acting as Chairman pro tem, no successor having as yet been elected to the lamented Col. Miller, the late Chairman.

correspondent of the Chicago Times, who could not move for the want of troops. And this battle was the one that was claimed as a great Federal
victory!

world has not yet come to an end, nor has the earth
taken.

has been prof
was the raid a
the 22d Novem
decions" affair

vital importance, and the brave und in the field have the first claims upon all good citizens, so that few at bons have any right to grumble at their comparatively light privations. Still, even if not in the service, nei ther men, women, nor children, can quite dispense with ome clothing, and there is certainly nothing more on place than to see a civilian arrayed in military contume. It amounts to a sort of false tence, and yet to such a point we seem to be fast coming. If absolute pecessity—the imperative call of comfort or common decency carries any one into a clothing store or merchant tailoring establishment about all be can find is military goods. After a while even the reverend clergy will be forced to bear, at least in outward semblance, indisputable evidences of belonging to the church militant or military. They will bent overboard. Give him the usual chance all be reducible to the two classes of " Gray-backs" or Butternuts," and be lucky if they can get the costume appropriate to either.

A THOUSAND and one rumours can be picked up on the streets, at any time almost, which would certainly be important, if true. H: w one-tenth of these romore starts, is more than we know or can trace. For instance, it was reported yesterday afternoon that we had received dispatches informing us that General Foster had left Newbern with twenty thousand men, and that his destination was Wilmington. And again, another version said that Kinston was to be the point advanced upon, with a view of striking the railroad at Golds-

Now, none of all these things did we get by tele graph. We have reason to believe that some days ago a Yankee force left Newbern in vessels, and that in all probability this force was a heavy one. Farther than that we know nothing. If the vessels left Newbern at the time supposed, they ought to have made their appearance off this part of the coast at least thirty-six to forty-eight bours since, that is, provided such was their destination. They have not yet been seen, and we rather question the probability of their being so. We doubt if the attack upon any seaport by sea will come from Newbern or any point in the Sounds. The class of vessels that suit the Sound would have bard work in attempting an entrance at either of our inlets or in protecting a landing at any point on our coast, during the Winter months. The true defence of Newbern. Washington, Roanoke Island, in fact of all the towns and places on the Pamlico, Croatan and Albemarle Sounds ought to have been made at the Inlets to Pamlico Sound-at Hatteras, Ocracocke and Oregon Inlets-the forces defending these inlets being supplied by a flotil'a in the Sounds. Once in the Sounds, almost any sort of craft that would bear a gun, would answer the purposes of the enemy, and did answer it in running up rivers, carrying troots, etc. But these craft would hardly do to stand off the coast, per could they affird to come to close quarters with well constructed and well defended works. These are the reasons why we think that the Newbern flotilla is not destined to operate in this direction, at least for the present. It is more likely to have gone either to Suffolk or to the Rappahannock, if not in the direction of Weldon .- Daily Journal, 9th inst.

Harry Webb re-opened his restaurant last night .-He makes a nice display, and will no doubt serve up meals in good style.

The Palmetto Hotel has been open for some time, and the indefatigable Bailey is as energetic as ever, and as successful in giving satisfaction to the

The City Hotel begins to give signs of life. We saw "Sidney" near the hall door yesterday contemplating gage room. We suppose Mesers. Cutts & Evans will

The Rock Spring Hotel, kept by Mrs. McCaleb, reopened very soon after the disappearance of the epidem-

So, with the "Globe Saloon" which did not close, and the Saloon at the railroad, and the hotels and resimposed by their charters, money at interest and cash | taurants already attended to, there will be no difficulty for the man who has money to get something to eat .-The bardest part is getting accommodations in the way

THE Cannibals carry on war more economically than any other people. Their Commissary and Quar-Mr. Person, from the Military Committee, reported ter Master's Departments are very simple. They eat back a bill to raise 10,000 troops for State defence, their enemies, and wear a full length uniform of mud. rec mmending a bill as a substitute for the same - | They carry nothing on a march besides their arms, but (Proposing to raise five thousand men between the ages a small chunk of cold roast man, which they eat withof 18 and 45, not subject to conscription; those be- out salt, pepper or mustard, and feel much comforted

Legislature of North Carolina.

The Senate, on Saturday, was mainly occupied in discussing resolutions introduced to guard against arbitrary arrests of citizens by military authority under the Conscription law. Some members of the Provost Guard in Raleigh have been acting with very little dis-

We do not notice that anything very important was done in the House on Saturday. We extract the following as having some local interest :-

A message was received from the Governor transmitting a communication from H. W. Guion, Esq.. President of the Wilmington, Charlette and Rutherford Bailroad, relative to an order from the War Department to seize, for the use of Confederate Government, certain railroad iron, upon which the Ftate holds a claim by virtue of a mortgage.

On motion of Mr. Fowle, the message and accompanying documents were set to the Benate with a proposition to refer the same to a Joint Select Committee of three on the part of the Senate and five on the part of the House.

On Monday the Senate passed resolutions declaring the offices of Adjutant General, Attorney General and Solicitor of the 4th Judical Circuit vacant. Also a resolution from the House protesting against the wanton destruction of cotton in the Eastern part of the State by the order of General French.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Shepherd, from the Select Committee, to whom had been referred several bills relating to the relief of the families of soldiers and the subject of extortion, reported back House bill No. grecommending that it do not pass, and a bill fixing a ariff of prices, with an expression of the opinion on the part of the Committee that such legislation was inexpedient. The Committee recommended, with several amendments. House bill No. 10, authorizing the Governor to seize for the purposes of the bill, grain, flour,

Mr. Shepherd made a detailed explanation of the amendments and the reasons that had influenced the Committee to recommend them.

slothing, &c , &c., in certain cases.

A bill appropriating \$300,000 for the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers was taken up and passed.

LAST SUMMAR, indeed we may go farther, and say ever since the difficulties of the country commenced we made, and have been making, and continue to make, an ardent eff rt to obliterate party lines. A number of persons took advantage of this disposition on our part persons took advantage of this disposition on our part and the part of those with whom we acted. While we deprecated party, they organized faction. While we jor N. B. Pearce, and woven into cloth for army purposes. tried to promote harmony, they cherished rancour. The result is before us. The clique to which we have aluded, have, under the name of " Conservatives" seized ago a portion of Stuart's cavalry made a dash upon the the helm of power and are parsuing a course that would lamented Col. Miller, the late Chairman.

Daily Journal, 8th inst.

Why McClellan Did not Advance after the battle of Sharpsburg, or Adtietam, as it is called in the Northern journals, is fully explained by a Washington correspondent of the Chicago Times, who states that lid not how to the dietation of J nathan Worth W. that buttle had so crippled General McClellan that he W. Holden, et id genus owne. Thank the Lord, the

We quote the above from the Raleigh Standard, simply-to remark that, so far as it refers to us, its statements are wholly without foundation, or the shadow of oundation. 'If Judge Shepherd is a candidate for Conzress, we do not know it. We never thought of it .-We don't believe it. More than this, we see no reason just now for throwing the present most worthy incum-

The Standard may keep plotting all the time, but we don't, for the simple reason that we have something else to do and to think of.

The Late Col. Miller.

The following is an extract from the minutes of the County Court of this county, at its present term, (Desember, 1862) The resolutions passed by the Court McDonald. express the genuine feelings and centiments of all its members :-

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

New Hanover county.

Court of Pleas and Quarter sessions, December Term, 1862.

A majority of the Just cas of this County being present, it was announced that since the last term of this Court, James Telfair Miller, the late Chairman and Presiding Magistrate of this Court had died. Whereupon the following

esolutions were unanimous v adopted:

Resolved, That we consider it a duty of high obligation, to the performance of which we are judied by an affection-ate remembrance of his amiable virtues and most useful ex-ample, to record our sense of the worth of our late assoc-ate. James Telfair Willer, who as the presiding Magist ate of this Court for many years past, brough: to the discharge of the varied duties incident to that office, the moral firm ness, smiable courtesy, patient attention and sound and educated judgment, which should ever mark the character of these who administer the laws of the land, and decide netween parties litigating their rights.

Resolved. That by his death this Court is deprived of its

most valued member, and the County of New Hanover has lost one of its best and most useful citizens.

Resolved That the foregoing resolutions be entered on the member as of this Count, and that the Clerk surnish a copy for publication in the Wilmington Journal.

The tollowing resolution was presented by Joshua G. Wright, Esq., on behalf of the bar. Mr. Wright accompanied the presentation of this resolution by some exeeding touching and eloquent remarks :-

Resolved. That the members of the bar upon hearing the to egoing resolutions, ter leave to participate in the meeting now being held by the Justices, and while declaring their high appreciation of the charecore of the late Colonel ames T. Miller, ask to express their full and hearty con arrence in the resolutions just presented. Obbergo, That the resolutions presented on behalf of the members of the bar of this Court be recorded on the minutes of this Court and published with the resolutions

adopted by this Court. SAMUEL R. BUNTING, Clerk.

Our telegraphic news to-day stems to confirm the impression that Foster's force at present is design ed to co-operate with the Yankee force at Suffolk, in a demonstration against Richmond, either by a direct advance upon etersburg, or by attempting to seize our Zaliroad communications at Weldon.

Alten Cormorants in our Midst Aiding the Abolition En mice. When the parties attending the late auction sales Charleston were brought before the Fxamining Board, it was found that a large m-jurity of them were provided with Consular certificates protecting them as allens from conscription. The Courier very properly asks: How long shall we endure and allow the operation and flect of Consular certificates, which are eminently a utral in everything except in screening speculators, externioners and shulks, who, ait r voting and exercising the rights of American citizenship, have discovered, at the hour of danger, that they once had other allegiance?

should not notice be given, with reasonable time, that coln. or any President of the United States, will not recognized by any Confederate au hority? soon to re-assemble—if it is not within the power of the President to act—and we hope it will be considered promptly and in the proper spirit. As Congress meets early in January, the notice could, in all courtesy and fairness, he given for the first of March. What say our brethren of the

We have long ago and frequently protested against allowing men to execute functions here under permission | the metamorphesis of the gay widower, that even Ruckof ABRAHAM LINCOLN, or any other person foreign to the Confederacy and its laws. We of course second the Courier. This thing of consular certificates to protect harpies has become a ruisance, which must be abated.

> HEAD QUARTERS, Wilmington, Dec. 9, 1862.

To the Editor of the Journal: FIR: I have read with interest your editorial remarks of your paper to-day.

While I deprecate, as you do, the practice of spreading extravagact rumors relative either to the movements of the enemy or to our own, this community may be assured that I will communicate to them at the earlie-t possible moment all authent c information which I may have torching thei safety and that of their property, save in the case that such publication might, in my judgment be prejudicial to the interest of the commonweath.

I take this occasion, through your good offices, again to

advise the heads of families and property holders to take advantage of the present, to secure the women, the children, and the household goods from the chance of war. 1 propose to hold this ancient city to the last, no matter what force is brought against it.

I call upon the State and the City authorities, to assis in this removal of persons and goods, as a military measure, and I rely much on our common brotherhood and Christian charity, in the hope that the rich and able will

Very respectfully.
W. H. C. WHITING,
Brig. Gen. Com'dg.

The Lynchburg Virginian of Friday mentions a report current in Charlottesville, that Winchester, Virginia, had been again evacuated by our forces, and that the enemy had taken possession of the town.

General Joseph E. Johnston left Chattanooga rebel splinters. on last Friday morning for Murtreesboro', and immediately assumes command of the army of the West.

At a meeting of the Vestry of St. James Church, Wilmington, held on Monday, Dec. 8th, 1862, the following resolutions were off-red and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in this first meeting of the Vestry held since the death of the Reverend Robert B. Drane, D. D., their late honored and heloved. Pastor they feel constraint.

their late booored and beloved Pastor, they feel constrained, before attending to any other duty, to record their deep sense of the bereavement which they and the congregation they represent have sustained in the removal from among them of that eminently good and wise, and devout and cae-

them of that children's given and when, and the very strict man.

2. Resolved, That having known him long and known him well, they can bear the fullest and most cordial testimony to his remarkable exceller ce as a man, as a citizen, and above all as a minister of Christ. That he was judicious, energetic, kind, firm, of untiring zeal and immovable steadfastness in the performance of his high duties. That having lived among us for near thirty years he was regarded with profound respect by the whole community, while is his own congregation the young reverenced him as a father and the elder honored and loved him as a wise, symmetry with the state of the s pathising and affectionate friend, and all looked up to him
as a man of God, e-mestly and unfalteringly seeking to
point out to them and to lead them on the way to a better
and eternal world

3. Resolved, That his death was an untimely but noble and appropriate termination of he life, he died as he lived, at the post of duty, seeking to alleviate the s flerings and to soothe the sorrows of the sick and the afflicted in the late dreadful postilence which has desolated this town carrying the consolations of the Gospel where they were so much needed; the Angel of God found him at his proper work, and called him immediately, we doubt not, to

glorious reward.

4. Leolted, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to he Amily o Dr. Draue, and that the Daily Journal news-paper of this town, and the Church Intelligencer of Raleigh be also requested to publish them.

JAMES ANDERSON, Secretary.

A lady living five miles North of Osark, Arkansas, with

STUART'S MEN IN A YAKKER CAMP .- A few days town of Warrenton, where the Yankees had previously established their headquarters, and those of the enemy

Jesse Walker, Union Mills; Then. Hogg, Bockfish Man.
(A.: S. T. Hawley; Blonnt's Creek Pactory; J. W. Leak.
Richmond Man. Co.; James Newlin, Sanaphaw; Hugh
Parks, Island Ford; J. McDonald, Concord Factory; R. R.
Gwynn, Ag't Elkin Man. Co.; J. A. Murray, Big Falls; R.
Gwynn, Ag't Elkin Man. Co.; J. A. Murray, Big Falls; R.
Geo. Makepeace, Cedar Falls Man Co.; T. M. Helt, Granite,
Mills; Wm. McRay, Montgomery Factory; D. Curtin Deep
River Man. Co.; R. M. Holt, Alamance Mills; Wm. A.
Caldwell, C. P. Mendenhall, Joseph Newlin, James Dick,
Union Man. Co.; J. & J. B. Webb, trange Factory.

On motion the chair sppointed George Makepeace and E. M. Holt as a committee to wait upon Gov.

Vance and invite him to attend the meeting At the request of the convention Gov. Vance made

a few, able and appropriate remarks. On motion the following persons were appointed as a committee to draft resolutions for the consideration the convention, Geo. Makepeace, J. W. Leak E. M. Holt, Thes. Hogg, S. T. Hawley and J On motion the convention adjourned to meet again at

AFTERNOON SESSION. 8 O'CLOCK, P. M.

2 o'elcek. P. M.

The convention met according to adjournment. The committee appointed to draft resolutions, submitted through their chairman the following resolutions: Resolved That we will sell all the products of our several mile at a profit not exceeding 75 per cert., and further that we give the orders of the State the preference.

Resolved, That we will use our best endeavors to d scourage speculation in Factory fabrics, and to secure this end we will sell in quantities to such Agen's only, as will prewent them reaching the hands of speculators.

Resolved. That we believe the following prices are in conformity at present with the Fremption Act, to wit:—

4.4 cheetings \$50. per yard; Cotton yarn No. 5s to 7s at \$3 25 per bunch of 5 lbs. No. 8s to 10s at \$3 50. No. 11s

Rescived, That C. W. Garret, A. Q. M. at Raleigh, be re-quest d to publish once a month, the list of prices he pays ech Factory for their goods.

Kesolved, That all manufacturers not here represented be equested to comply with the requisitions of the exemption

published in the Greensboro' papers, and that the other papers in the State be requested to copy. On motion, the Convenion adjourned.

O. P. MENDENHALL, Ch'mn. THOS. M. FOLT, | Secr's.

Resolved. That the preceedings of this Convention b

D. ( URTIS. M. V. Mooney of the Yadkin Manufacturing Co and R. R. Gwyn of the Eikin Man. Co., being casualpresent though concurring in the above personally have no authority as delegates, cannot, therefore, pledge their respective companies.

From the Knexville (Tenn.) Register, Nov 30. Malicious Conduct of Major Rucker.

Some days ago Major Rucker was in conversation with a fair, fat and forty buxom widow of an adjoining county, when by accident, sh : mentioned the age of one of her admirers, stating that he was not quite thirtynine. The Major made a mental note of the fact, and soon departed He went straightway in pursuit of this javenile admirer of the attractive widow, whom he had selore learned was a little more than forty years of age. When he arrested Mr. Johnson, Rucker stated that he regretted to inform him that he was under the painful ecessity of conscripting him. "I have learned," said Rucker, " from widow ---- that you are only thirtyine; she says that you told her so, and I feel it my daty to take you down to Colonel Blake."

'Oh! ab! yes," said Mr. Johnson; "in fact, sir, to ell you the truth, sir, I did lie just a little to widow per, -- I wanted, yes-I wanted to get married-you understand, don't you Major."

" I don't understand anything about it," said Rucker, you must go with me." Mr. Johnson's knees smote one another, and in tremo send for the old family Bible. This was agreed to. In the meantime Rucker and his new levy proceeded to Col. Blake's Headquarters. By the time they reached Kne ville, Rucker b came satisfied that his follower

was ot less than three score years and ten. The wid-ower's hair dye was washed away, his false teeth had been removed, his form was bent by the immense pressure of mental anxiety. Col. Blake wished to know why this antedeluvain had been wought to him; but so complete had been

er blushed when he looked upon him. The Family Bible came, and there it was written in he faded a rawl of Mr. Johnson's grand mother "Silus Johnsing wann in Bunkum, Nawth Calliny; Anny Domminy 1783!"

"HE FIRST IRON-CLAD OUT .- The iron-clad steamer assaic sailed from New York on the 28th ult., on a tria: trip to Fortress Monroe. The New York Heraid, speaking of the trip, says:

The buoyancy of the vessel was very marked, and during the beaviest sea experienced on the voyage, at no time did the water reach an elevation of more than two feet above the deck of the vessel. The vessel experienced a few hours' rough weather, and during the time behaved exceedingly well. It was regretted by those on be rd that it could not have blown quite a gale, so as to ave given her a good trial amid the buffeting

The ventillation was also found to be up to the constructor's mark, and no unpleasantness was felt from this cause. The vessel steered well, minding the belm with celerity and certainty; but a larger wheel will be put in the pilot-house. The compass worked admirably, the attraction, or rather duration, being only about one quarter of a point. She steamed well, and in every respect sulfilled the highest expectations. The next thing that is to follow in her history will be active offensive ervice, in which there carr be no doubt but that she will prove herself all that could be desired of her. She may possibly act in conjunction with the Army of the Potemac, and should the Merrimac No. 2 make her appearance on the James river, so that Capt. Dray-

SEWARD's THREAT .- The Montreal (Canada) Advertiser, in speaking of Mr. Seward's threat in case the oreign nations recognized the South, and the good efect recognition will have, remarks thus:

ton can bring the Passaic into action, then look out for

Mr. Secretary Seward, eighteen months ago threatened the Powers of the world with war if they dared to recognize the South, or treat them other than as rebels to the just authority of the Federal Government; he has since altered his tone, and the Federal Press is instruc ed to dectare that recognition amounts to nothing making the position of the Confederate States no better, and Federals no worse, and that therefore it is not to be made a casus bells against the nations that may recognize the Confederacy. Recognition, however will not only inspirit the South, but it will depress the North; it will give an entirely new character to the war by removing from it the stigma of revolt, and by raising the Confederate States to an equality in all respects with their adversaries, and will entitle them to he good offices of the recognizing Powers to put an end to a strife which, so far as the North is concerned, will have no longer an excuse. Recognition will not long precede intervention; a people who have won the right to a place among the nations of the world, and had their position admitted, will not long be suffered to be the victim of a contest directed against them as rebels. Recognition will secure the practical independence of the Con ederate States as certainly as it did that of the United States.

Biver Defenses. Every Southern river ought to be prepared for the light draught gunboats the anemy is making ready to s nd to them. Experience has shown that batteries aloxe will not answer against vessels propelled by steam You may sink one-half, but the other half passes. To make batteries available something must be done to arrest the gupboats and bring them under fire while not in motion. The simple method is to put obstructions in rivers close under the guns of batteries. The means of obstructions are numerous and ample. Sunken stones, heavy timber rafts, piles, etc., can be used lose and accurate fire of the batteries. And to make seurance doubly sure, it is best not to trust to a single ine of obseructions, but to fortify and obstruct where ever a strong natural position presents itself, always a lecting bluffs for the batteries when practicable. The d feat of the enemy at Vicksburg, and their repulse at Drewry's Bluff below this city, illustrate the advantage of elevated positions for batteries against gunboats.— The advantage is double. We are much saler when

bet a few hundred inhabitants. Her was it a fast growing town, as it had less than 6.000 people at the close of the cighteenth century, when the event of the third Presidential election had prepared the way for the incoming of "the Virginia dynasty" of Presidents. But the town had even then a certain solid and respectable position in America, which it has ever since maintained, while in some respects it has increased its influence. Being the capital of Virginia being then in every sense the chief State of America and full of men of talent—most of whom had distinguished themselves in the contests of the Revolution and for the Constitution—it was impossible that Richmond should not attract as much American attention as it does to day, though from a very different cause. A great deal has been said about the power which VI ginia then had in the coun be powerful, remembering what she then was, and what she continued to be down almost to tre middle of the pres she continued to be down almost to the middle of the present century? Her Revolutionary services had been great, we may say transcendantly great, when we cast the mino's eye over the roll of the first class men, in various capacities, whom she sent to take leading parts in the work of making the American nation: Washington Jefferson, Patrick Herry, George Mason, R. H. Lee, George Wythe, Herry Lee, and others; while Madison had been one of the framers of the Federal Constitution, and perhaps the ablest man in the House of Representatives. Monroe, too, was distinguished as a national legislator, and Edmund Randolph. distinguish das a national legislator, and Edmund Randolph though not a fautless man, was respected for his talents

though not a fautiers man, was respected for his talents, and for valuable services, which, on various occasions, he had rendered to his country. John Marshal had laid solid ly the foundation of one of the greatest reputations that an American is ever likely to have.

It would require much space to mention merely the names of other prominent Virginians who were then eminent, or rising to eminence, and some of whom became not unworthy successors of the men of the revolutionary age—such mer, for example, as John Randolph, Wm. B. Giles L. W Tazewell, John W. Eppes, and William Wirt. The supremacy that Virginia then held was a legitimate supremacy, the ascendency that great talent ever has held. premacy, the ascendency that great talent ever has held and which it ever will hold; and to complain of its exist ence was then as foolish as it would be now to speak of it as the result of usurpation, or of political exclusiveness, or of the existence of slavery. Virginia being what she was, it was in rule that her capital should be the grand centre of American political life though the town was then not so arge as are many Northern towns of the third class, that No town in the free States ever held a position like hers, or was looked to, and looked up to, as was the tawn on the James river, or the Jeemes, as they call it with the true Yellow p ush pronucciation. It was there that disunion was warmly discussed while Washington was yet alive, and before the constitution had completed its tenth year, and two generations earlier than Richm and was elevated to the dubious honor of becoming the capital of the southern Confederacy. Those outrages on American political prin ciples, the alien and sedition laws, created much discon-tent, and the movements of the Southern leaders, in opposition to them partook of a secession character, though no of any deeper dye than b longed to certain Northern move ments of after days. Whether the Southern men won on have bee: any more liberal than were the Federalists, in 1793, had they possessed power, is a question for the spersons who leve to speculate on what might have been it certain blings had never been; but it is the fact that they, whether from being in opposition or not, did take the liberal side in the great question that then divided the world while most of the leading men of the North took the side of despotism, a d would have been glad to see England and her allies victorious over France. This it was that threw the Morthern Democracy and the Son hern aristocracy to gether, and created a Union that was to end in disunion. Origina ly that combination which became so off nsive in our time was a natural siliance, and but for the increase of cotton culture is would be hably have worked well for the

country for many years yet to come.

The society of Richmond has ranked as high as that of any other American town for seventy years or threabout. contained as many cultivated men and women as could be found in many places of much larger population. The press was powerful—the Richmond Equirer, Mr. Ritchie's pa-per, having a national reputation, he conducting it for more than forty years. No other American journal ever had so great an induence as that which belonged to the Enquirer for the greater part of its existence down to 1445. when Mr. Richle went to Washingt n, to take charge of Polk's hand organ, the Union, by which he lost his repura-tion, and did not find a fortune. The Whig, which was es-tablished much later than the Enquirer, was of great weight alous accents, he besought Major Rucker to permit him on the anti-Democratic side. There were and are, several all—most of which have more than local reputations; the x min r, in particular, having been notorious for many years for the savage ability with which it has assailed the North and free labor, and upheld slavery and "Southern

Religious societies, educational institutions of variou mond, or were so in the early menths of 1861. The city was very prosperous, and had its full part in the material growth of the country. Its business was large, and it had kinds, and places of amusement, are very common in highgrowth of the country. Its business was large, and it had a world wide renown because of the respectability of its our trade, and the vastness of its doings in tobacco. was a town of mills, and forges, and machine shops, etc. etc., as we have learned to our cost since the war began as Richmond has furnished the rebel armies with many o as Richmond has furnished the robel armies with many of those things that render armies useful in the field. The position of the place, at the lower falls of the James, and at the head of tide water, did much to promote its commercial growth; and its natural advantages were improved by the making of capals and railways; the Richmond traders, though the flower of chivalry, of course, showing themselves to be as shrewd in matters of business as if they had been born under the shadow of Bunker Hill Monument, and had read Pour Richard's advice not a furlong from Pile. and had read Poor R chard's advice not a furiong from Ply mouth Rock. The population of Richmond at the time that the place was made the capital of the southern Confedera o say what i is now; but after the war shall be over, le he event of it be what it may, no doubt Richmond will soon become as prosperous as ever are was, and rise to a great such a conclusion, not to so ak of the go-ahead character of her population, who are Yankees in fact, whatever they may be in name.

THE MISSOURI MASSACRE-HEROIC SELF-SACRIFICE. We learn from a late number of the Cincinnati En quirer that one of the victims selected by the Fed ra General McNeill for his butchery in Missouri was man who had a wife and several children dependent al together upon his daily la por for their support. A No sah." And the able and elequent Emiopun subyoung man knowing the condition of the family, offered himself to McNeill as a substitute for the husband and la. er, was accepted, and was one of the ten who were shot. The Cincinnati paper, with more independence

than we should have looked for from that quarter, says the history of that atrocious murder would not be com plete without the relation of this incident of heroic selfsacrifice; neither would the infamy of McNeill be fully understood and appreciated without its recital. One of the reproaches of the Administration is, that Mc-Neili was allowed to remain a single day in service atter this inhuman affair had been brought to its notice. From the same source we learn that at the late Fre mont celebration in St. Louis, McNeill was present and that during the occasion he proposed to drink with a brother officer. The result of that marked one. The officer invited by McNeill to drink recoiled from the offer as if in contact with dishonor and denounced him as a murderer, and unfit for the society of an officer of the American Army. He told him further, where be could be found if McNeill considered himself insulted by the way he had been treat-

The Lendon Times on Butler. We don't recollect to have seen a more pointed and pungent raragraph than the following, which is copied from the London Times. This man, if ever he visite Europe, will be like Haynau, a kindred spirit, the mask for the hisses and curses of the populace of its cities : \* \* \* Nothing is clearer in law and ethics than

that an oath extorted by unlawful coercion is void .that an oath extorted by unlawful coercion is void.—
Nothing is more essential to the sacred charity of an ion is said to be on the Nolensville road. Portions of oath than that this should be thoroughly and universal ly understood, otherwise an oath would cease to be the from the direction of Kentucky. bond of society, and would become the instrument of thieves and brigands. But it is a borrible outrage for a wretch like this Butler, who probably has never in his life done one act of manbood, to drive up a whole population, under the muzzles of cannon and under threats of being utterly despoiled, to commit a sort of white perjury. These people had all, no doubt, taken the outh of allegiance to the Government of their choice. and they have now swallowed by force an oath of allegiance to a Government they hate.

Even Butler can not suppose that an oath thus ex torted can give him any further right, moral or legal, over these people. It is a senseless humiliation and a useless insult—no more. It is not only an act of tyranny, but an act of tyranny without an advantage — wards Nashville. A skirmish also occurred, on Monranny, but an act of tyranny without an advantage — wards Nashville. A skirmish also occurred, on the Northern people ought to be ashamed of themselves day at Beard's Mills, even miles south of Lebanon — little demand days on either side, though the case for keeping this stupid ruffian in such a post. A gen-tleman with little tact might by this time have let cose 3,000 000 cotton bales, finding out some compromis-which would have tempted both parties, duties to the North and purchase price to the South; but while this miserable creature is in command. New Orleans can serve for no other use but as a warsing to all Southern in statu quo for the remainder of the winter.

Chattanooga Rebel,

MONRIL THE MISSOURI MURDERER. - It is stated, on

makin admits that the ultimate is the destruction of the colored ive system with which the slaveholders have guard-ten is removed. It is the destiny of the free white the state of the country to poeses it; the efforts of the staveholders have bitherto robbed them of one half of it—the richest, fairest half—and devoted it to be blacks. It is the slaveholders who have preserved the negro from decline among us; it is the slaveholders who have increased the blacks from seven hundred thousand in 1790 to four millions in 1860. So it is admitted that those terrible tellows, the slave holders, whose chains, whips and bloodhourds we have heard so much about in anti-slavery novels and poems, are after all the real conservators of the negro race. while the Atolitionists, with all their professions of philanthropy, contemplate their destruction. The Post is right. The freeing of negroes means their extinction as

a race in North America; the history of the present war proves that, beyond all peradventure. From Arkansas around to Port Royal the same ccomplaint reaches us, that the negroes within our army lines are in rags and starving, and that the soldiers abuse and bate them. A card in yesterday's Tribune, from the agents of some negro missionary society, begging for money and clothes, says : There is about a thousand in Hampton, quartered in tents, and a still larger number at Norlolk-seven hundred and eighty at Norfolk and three bundred and seventy quartered in a large store house and in barracks .-

Cou'd the benevolent look upon these pitiable of jects of charity, tattered and shoeless, destitute of decent clothing and compelled to sleep on bard boards, bricks or ground, without a pallet, or hardly a rag under them, their hearts would bleed, "and eyes unused to weep It is not improbable that there are sixty thousand freed negro families within our lines in this condition, and, under the operation of the emancipation proclamation, as our army advances this number will double and

treble. These poor people are destined for misery and ultimate destruction. The North-even Massachusetts -will not allow them a residence, and for the present, perhaps for years, there can be no fixed system of labor where they are located. What a strange verdict will history pass upon the Abolition party. It was originally organized to cham. pion the woes of the black race; it made the world with the alleged cruelties of the slavebo ders; yet this same party, in less than two years after it assumed

than that, one of its principal organs now admits that the negroes thri e under the sway of slaveholders, but are destined to perish from out the land at the expense of their quondam friends the Abolitionis s. INTERESTING FR M FREDERICK-BU G .- From an Intelligent observer, who has recently visited Fred ticksburg, we have some interesting accounts of the situation of the enemy, and of affairs in cosnection with the military crisis in

power, infl cted more real distress upon the black race

than have several generations of slaveholders. More

that quarter.
the heights on the opposite bank of the river are crowded with the enemies batteries, and the black muzzles of their cann as are said to look down into every street in Fredericksburg. Artillery is also posted at all the fords .-At Port Borsl, some twenty-two miles down the river, the enemy have a heavy lard battery, and on Sunday last four gunboats were reported to be in that vi inity.

It is estimated that not more than three or four hundred persons of the resident population have withdrawn to an listance fro n Fredericksburg. But wany more a e crowdout in the count-y immediately around the city, camping out in the fields, and living on such scanty and precarious subsistence as is at hand. The spectacles which met the eye, as the city is approached, of this houseless population are said to be very touching. Not mo e than about thirty families remain within the limits of the city, who, from poverty and other causes, are desperately resolved to about the chances of war.—Ruchmond Enquirer.

Handsome Affair in Westmoreland. On Tuesday night last Col. R. L. T. Beale, commanding the 9th Virginia cavalry, sent a detachment of forty-one men, under Major Waller, across the Rippahannock river, to Leeds own, in Westmoreland county, where they surprised and captured the Federal pickers on post at that point. They then proceeded to the farm of Dr. Tom Taylor, about three miles from Leedstown, where the picket camp of the enemy existed. This camp they dashed into and surprised, capturing the whole camp, consisting of forty-eight men, including a Unptain and Lieutenant and two non-commissioned offi ers, of the 8th Pennsylvania cavalry, with their sabres, carbices, and pistols. They also captured fully one cavalry horses, with all their equipments, and as much sugar and coffee as the men could bring off conveniently. The point at which this occurred is some twenty miles below Port Royal, and about thirty-five from Fredericksburg. The next morning, about daylight, the expedition safely crossed, with their captures, to the Essex side of the river .- Richmond Disputch.

From the Cincinnati Commercial. "Goin' Permiskus."-Daring the time waen Kurb Smith was supposed to be beleaguering this city, the colored population were in a condition of agitation of second in demonstrativeness to that prevailing among white folks. An incident took place at one of the "war meetings" which should be recorded. The acla bodied colored men were debating the propriety of tendering their services to the Government as vous teers for the war The prevailing impression had been that they ought to do it, and their patriotic em diens were at high African temperature. But before the vote was taken, a tail, and very black feilow, produced a revuls on of feeling by delivering himself as fellows "I am in favor of goin' permiskus. If we go permisku we'll have fair play. But let 'em get a regiment of all niggers, and dey put 'em in de tore front of de battle and bufe sides kill every one of 'em. I say so, sal (rolling his eyes around the audience,) and I ain't gold dat way, sab. I ain't goin' a step 'less I go permiskus. sided, and a solemn sensational pause toilowed. The eyes of the assembled darkies snapped white and wild at the idea that to go any other way than "permiskus" was certain death. And, as they thought the chances to "goin' permiskas" were not brillant, the meeting adionrned without taking action.

General Joseph E. Johnston arrived in this city Chattanooga] last evening, and will establish bi Headquarters here top the present, and will enter imme diately upon the duties to which he has been assigned in the command of the Western Department, now com posed of the districts of East and Middle Tennessee and the army of the Mississippi. With so able a leader a the head of our armies full confidence will be restored and our troops inspired with an enthusiasm which wi make them inviccible. The following is a list of b

staff officers as far as selected : Col. B. S. Ewell, A. A. Gen'l and Chief of Staff Lieut. Col. T. B. Lamar, Asit. Adj't Gen.; Capt. A. Mason, Asst. Adj't Gen.; Col. Charles Founderoy Insp't Gen; Lient. Col. E J. Harvey, Asst. Insp' Gen'l; Major J. B. Prados, Asst. Insp't Gen.; Major A. M. Barbour, Chief Quarter Master; Major J. Bue Moore, Quarter Master; Capt. W. M. Cary, Asst. Qr. Master ; Lieut. J. Barroll Washington, Aid-de Uamp ; Lieut. Wade Hampton, Jr., Aid-de-Camp.

Of the Yankee army around Nashville, the Division of Gen. Sill is still between the former city and the vil lage of Lavergne, while Crittenden and Thom is are Rosseau's command are still coming into the capita

The Nashville Dispatch of the 29th, contains the form of a bond which will be exacted from "all citizes rees pective of past politics." Also the guarate of protection which will be afforded those who turnish the necessary bonds. Those who decline the cath, and bood, will be immediately sent outside the Federal lines. Rosecrans and Andy Johnson sign the document.

Some little excitement was occasioned a short time since, by a report that the Federals were advancing in large force, and preparations were made to receive them.
Tous report proved to be incorrect, and the camp relapsed into its costomary quiet. Subsequently the fires under General Wheeler, engaged in occasional skirmish. Very little damage done on either side, though the cannonading was heard at Murfreesboro' quite plainly at
different times during the day. We do not believe a
general engagement is looked for in that quarter for
some time, and it is probable that with the exception of
occasional brigade skirmishes, both armies will remain
in state are for the armindes of the winter.

Chattanooga Rebel, 4th inst. ELPLOSTON. -Ot Saturday afternoon, about half past the authority of a Washington journal, that General 8 c'slock, an explosion occurred in one of the dust mills, MoNeil, who ordered the execution of ten Confederate or supposition houses, attached to the Confederate powers at Polymers of the confederate powers at Polymers at the confederate powers at the

## From the New York Herald. Sketch of Prison Life, by an Inmate of Fort Lafayette.

To the Editor of the Herald : he statements that have from time to time appear ed in the "daily papers" regarding the privileges and treatment of the prisoners confined in Fort Lafayette of such an aggravated nature as to have conveyed idea to outsiders, and the friends of the inmates, they were " waxing lat " on the liberality of the ernment, and were in fact enjoying the retreat of ome elystum. In justice therefore to those who are incarcerated, you will confer a favor by giving the owing an insertion in your paper, which latter is

ly contributed for by the inmates. The history of your arrest and arrival is as follows tered by the officer in charge, to Col. Burke, with the ompanying details. He (the Colonel,) then sends with his aid and guard of soldiers by a boat to Lt. Veod, commanding at Fort Lafayette.

On your arrival a receipt is given for you. You are hen requested to give up all weapons and money in session. As "e weapons are generally taken whe United States Marshall in the first instance, a pliance is of course out of the question, unless in reavem of unabridged patriotism, you should considour spectacles included in the category.

Your trunk, valise or carpet bag is then examined d if all is correct, a receipt is given you for the t obtained. The sergeant then takes you in arge and shows you to your quarters. You are then anded by anxious eyes, scanning your person, and quiries after your " health in general," with " what t you here," are propounded before your wretchlings have become sufficiently collected to enable Again some one will say, " here is a another will dwell on the cuisine and the lardnd if near dinner, will yell out " Dinner is ready at United States Hotel," &c. The next step, you are with a bed, either moss or straw mattress, on bedstead, two sheets, one blanket, and one pillow, basin and pitcher, which last is the capital of a ut stock corporation of some five to eight. In the orning you arise, and after going through the necesry ablutions in salt water or fresh if you can get it, aktast is announced. This consists of a pint of cofsweetened in bulk, at times transparent, and incapaof producing deleterious eff ct on the nervous reply. stem; quantative analysis, the components would nge nearly as follows: Water 94, saccharine matter e sujerficial contents ranged from five to seven thick-this, and nothing more, constitutes our Before Marshal Murray seat down " the a bristles prevented as from meddling with it, apper-After breakfast (i.bt, occasionally we were allowed one hour for promenading on of earth seventy-five feet by eighty. Then the daily papers the p-rusal of which, and comst anticipated attack, occupied some after that event, the writing to friends, re ers (when any came) games of chess, whist, past events, and in endeavoring to astatoe had become extinct since the 20th uly, served to while away the time, until the moushour of dinner. This meal, which may pride on as the best, was certainly our be t .entices en mas e, rice, or bean soup, astonishbread and po k, or beef. From actual exts with unmitigated labor, for the space of three by a pair of " Pikes" dollar specia-

have succeeded after a tedious operation, in fishe bean from my pint of soup, and so overcome been at the discovery, that, with instinctive reverence for the propagator of that bean, I have ununcovered my head, during the process of mascation, the same being uncooked. For supper, we again had our pint or coffee raised and corrected by an x 183 of water, with our slice of dry bread. The ruckery was not purchased at Haughwont's, consisting tin plates, iron spoons and ancient I e inma es did not avail themselves of the prodigal ality that abounded in the eating department, but terred such bills of fare as they in some measure had en accustomed to. Hence the formation of sundry ses at a cest from thirty cents to one dollar per diem or each person at his own expense. At one period, water was so scarce, that we were put on allowance -allowed only for drinking purposes, until at the eleventh hour, we received three thousand gallons roton, with not talf the body of the old stock. We were never permitted to go outside of the Fort and vere confined to the casemates. There was no going the roof walking, to see the sun sink behind the Jersey nills" as some astonishing youth proclaimed to ablic. Our place was the ground fi or, and there re kept, sixty of us in one room. With four unted therty-twos, in the day time was not so bad. Northern man, upon this subject since Virginia seceded. at night, all that saved us from asphyxia was -s exortations. At six P. M., we were up, with two sperm candles, until the next morn-At a quarter past nine, the signal to extinguish ever did, we can plied. Every letter that goes out, or of Col. Davis. vers the Fort, is read by the officer; if they contain any j ctionable matter, they are returned. In other reets communication and rapidity in the transmission etters with the outsiders is excellent. I have been ght in the same pair of she is and a friend of mine the Rappahannock on Friday, and some coming up. to has been confined (for his health) since July 20 h. chags with fraternal tenacity to his. No better society in the world can be found, than in that spot as a general thing, for it is an association of gentlemen, nixed with many christian virtues, the wealthier assist- FROM NEWBERN-THE YANKEES MOVING TOWARDS ng those that are in need and far from their homes -I denominations are represented, and in brother Dwho was taken at "point of Rocks," I can bear witness to the Methodists, that he is unceasing in his eforts to reclaim the ungodly, particularly those from Wordville." I would add that in leaving, the money that was retained on your arrival is returned, provided

they will be returned. "Thus end th the first ONE OF THEM.

it has not all been expended, on obtaining articles to

for anything in the shape of letters, papers, &c.; these

items the searcher takes and informs you, by calling at

The Skirmish Tuesday. A gentleman from the vicinity, informs us that the skirmish Tuesday, noticed in the Express of Thursday, dil not occur at Franklin, but in the vicinity of Carrslle Isle of Wight. Our forces were out on a foraging expedition, and consisted of Major Griffia's Battalion Mounted Rangers, from Georgia, and one gun of Wright's Rockett Battery. The Yankees recaved information of the movements of the Confederates, and succeeded in ambushing them. After a severe fight of one hour, our forces retired, with the loss of between 30 and 35 wounded and prisoners, and the gun. We lost five horses, and captured six. Clear gain in horses, one. The loss of the Yankees could not be ascertained, as they held the field after the engagement. The section of Wright's Rockett Battery capfured, was one of the pieces taken from the Yankees in the fight below Richmond, and this Battery is said to be the only one of its kind on the Continent.

Pete sbu g Express, 6th inst.

New York Mounted Riffemen, came into our lines near day, near Hartsville, fifteen miles North East of Leban n, have reached me detailing how the wives of the Fede-Zini, Southampton, a day or two since, and reached Tenn. After a sharp conflict, he captured fourteen hun here yesterday afternoon. He is a very likely, gentied dred abolitionists, six pieces of artillery, fifteen hundred as having usually "hailed from" detested New England, appearing man, and withal, quite intelligent. He has stand of arms, their wagon train and camp equipments. A forced their way behind the Federal troops into the fine een in service only three months, but says this short large number of the enemy were killed and wounded. Our family mansions of the Old Dominion, and personally experience of war is enough for him. This deserter loss was considerable. The weather is clear and treezing superintended the abstraction and transmission Northgives it as his opinion that there are but 15,000 soldiers hard. ow in and ground Suffolk. He says that an attempt to cross the river at or near Franklin will certainly be made at an early day, and that the material for poutoon bridges reached Suffolk last Friday. Corcoran's Legion reached Suffolk Saturday, and

were received with considerable enthusiasm. Three cheers were given for Gen. Peck and three for Gen. Corcoran, but the latter individual was not present .-in Petersburg last February, when he pessed through here a prisoner of war .- Pet. Exp ess, 6th inst.

A French giant, seven feet six inches high, is now exhibiting himself in the metropolis. When his arms are extended, his stretch measures 951/4 inches.

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THE EUROPEAN PRESS ON AMERICAN MATTE The Lendon Times says that we cannot look upon the proposal of the French Emperor as wholly unless, has such as it called forth such clear opinions from the two leading nations of Europe; and gives also reason to believe that Russia, which the Republicans effect so much to admire, is equally opposed to the policy at Washington.

The Morning Herald says that of all political crime since bistory began, this, which has just been committed by the English Government, is one of the most foolish and unpardonable For cold blooded cruelty, and a posillani mons betrayal of duty, Lord Russell and his colleagues are hardly to be matched among statesmen living or dead. If ivals in guilt are to be found, they hust be sought for mong the Generals and Ministers of Lincoln, and the agitators and self-styled preachers of the gospel, who hound hem on to deeds of wickedness unparalleled in the history of civilized warfare.

The Daily News shows that the proposal of France would benefit the South and irjure the North.

## LATE NORTHERN AND EUROPEAN NEWS.

FIGHMOND, Dec. 4, 1862. Northern dates of the 4th inst. have been received by the Richmond Association They say that the Confederates are prezelled as to Burnside's plan of the campaign; that the fact that the Federal army has remained quiet, near Fredricksburg, for a week, is taken by Lee as an indication that he is not to be moved on from that point. Washing ton correspondents doubt the report that Burnside has been superceded, and also predict warm work at Fedicksburg

The doings of the Yankee Congress is unimportant. The Steamer Chins brings Liverpool dates to the 22d ult. which is attracting more attention from the Government .successes are a step towards peace.

The London Herald says that the relations of France and England have assumed an unsatisfactory character, and tation in the Congress of that Government. that cabinet councils are frequent. It is rumored France has sent another note to England in response to Russell's

The Saturday Review thinks that Napoleon has move ments on foot which do not appear on the surface. His 1 75, coffee 1 25. A piece of fat pork, mediation scheme, and the express mention of the name Confederate States, which they selected for themselves. ches, and a good honest slice of bread, by honest I virtually involves recognition; and the proposed armistice implies an opinion which may shortly be altered into language more intelligible than words. The same paper hints as are opposing the operation of the Conscript Law, by the pork was served up to us actually as at a probable alliance with the Southern States, in connec the barrel, ruw, or nearly so. A decline tion with the Emperor's designs on Mexico.

There was a slight advance in cotton at Liverpool.

CAPTURE OF ABOLITIONISTS, &c. . KNOXVILLE, TENN , Dec. 6th, 1862. Three notorious leaders of 'he bushwackers of Cliff's Renegades, captured in Anderson county, were lodged in iail here on yesterday. One of them, Vance, has been the

terror of the mountains for years. Thirty-four Abolitionists, and four negroes in Yankee uniform, captured by Col. Palmer at Big Creek Gap, have

## FROM SALTILLO.

MOBILE, Dec. 6th, 1862. A special dispatch, dated Saltillo. Dec. 5th, says that the report of the enemy advancing down the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, or this place, is without foundation. Our pickets were not fired upon as reported, and that no enemy is nearer than Corinth. Paroled prisoners state that Corinth is garrisoned by two thousand troops. Only two hundred of our wounded are remaining at luka.

## FROM GRENADA, MISS.

MOBILE. Dec. 7th. 1862. The Tribune learns that the enemy's forces, which ap-The quality of the provisions was mand numbering 1500 cavalry, 1500 infantry, and a section House of Commons, in 1775, in which he said : d enough, but cooks taken from the ranks are "sent of artillery. They came from Helena and halted within 3 If Marshal Murray would send a good, miles of Grenada. There was no Confederate forces there high and haughty than in the Northern. In the Caro- land's best families, are in the field and have been so in clean cook to Fort Lafavette he certainly could to intercept them, but the people rashed to arms, and by linas and Virginia they have a vast multitude of slaves. for nineteen months, fighting against mercenaries who no greater comfort or blessing to those who are their courage and judicious bush whacking, drove them back Where this is the case in any part of the world, those have repudiated England, as though she were governed arders at the United States Hotel. Of course all to Judge Fisher's plantation, ten miles from Grenada, where who are free are by far the most proud and jealous of by a Nero, and have escaped from German penury and they made a stand, and commenced throwing up fortifications. Heavy rains render the roads almost impassable. and it is supposed would render their retreat impossible, and the Confederates, by a quick movement, may lag them. The Yankess destroyed the Railroad bridge 3 miles from Grenada.

# GOV. LETCHER AND FERNANDO WOOD.

BICHMOND, Dec 8th, 1862. Gov. Letcher, in a communication to the Whig, denies emphatically the statement of the Philadelphia Press that he had offered to Fernando Wood a proposition for compromise and reconstruction of the Union, as enunciated by Wood in a speech at New York Gov. Letcher says that he has had no communication, verbal or written, with any

# ELECTION IN VIRGINIA.

LYNCHBURG, VA., Dec. 8th, 1862. Paulus Powell's majority for the Legislature, in Amberst, ts was made; if ours survived that period, which they is 19, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation

# FROM FREDERICK BURG.

RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 8th, 1862. Passengers state that there is about three inches of snow days in receiving a letter from a city, only at Fredericksburg, and no prospect of an immediate fight miles from New York and where there are two It !! doubtful if the Yankers will attempt to cross there, as ly mais. I spent s veral weeks in the Fort, chiefly they evidently expect an attack on their flanks, and are appose for my health, and during that time, I .x | securely gnarding them. There are now six army corps perienced no scrious inconvenience in sleeping every beyond the River. Pictets report forty Federal vessels off

Reports from the Valley of Virginia are conflicting. Some

# WELDON.

RALKIGH, Dec. 9th, 1862. From private sources, I learn that on Saturday last, twelve regiments of abolitionists left Newbern, and on the following day two transports and five gunboats were seen ascending the Chowan river. It is said also that on Sunday a land force of about ten thousand was seen moving from the direction of Suffolk, all tending towards Weldon. ake one's self comfortable. You are then searched

> BATTLE AT HARTSVILLE-1,800 ABOLITIONISTS AND 2,000 SMALL ARMS CAPTURED.

BICHMOND. Dec. 9th 1862. An official dispatch from Murfreesborough, dated Dec. 8th. says: An expedition under acting Brig. Gen. John H Morgan attacked an outpost of the enemy at Hartsville, on the Cumberland river, yesterday morning, and killed and wounded two hundred; captured eighteen hundred prisoners, two pieces of artillery, two thousand small arms, and small foraging train was captured by Gen. Wheeler, near which from Fortress Monroe to distant Kansas extends of the Alabama Cavalry, captured a train near Corinth, with its escort and a number of negroes. Our loss at

## General Commanding. MORE FIGHTING-MORE PRISONERS, &c.

Special to the Mobile Advertiser & Register. McBILE, Dec. 9th, 1862. MURFREESBORO', TENN., Dec. 8th .- Gen. Morgan's com-FROM SUFF LK .- A deserter belonging to Dodge's mand surprised a portion of Rosseaus division on yester-

> Gen. Lovell has defeated and driven back the enemy at Coffeeville, killing and wounding a large number, and capturing thirty-five prisoners. Our less was eight killed and forty-two wounded. Gen. Lovell brought the entire train and his corps safely to Grenada.

The Advertiser says the advance of the enemy South, on

# THE WAR IN THE WEST.

MORILE. Dec. 9, 1862. Grenada, Dec. 8th, says 25 Federals, cap ville yesterday, were brought in to-day. They report

ENGLISH WAR STRANGES OFF CRIBLESTON,—THE

CHABLESTON, Dec. 9th, 1862.

night abourd the Cadmu , and that vessel left this morn- dred years has met with such cordial, un ing for Fortress Monroe. The Petrel leaves on Thursday. divided support. The French Corvette Milam still lies anchored in the harbor. On yesterday evening her commander, with Generals Beauregard and Ripley, and a number of ladies and invited gnests, visited Fort Samter and reviewed the garrison -

The entertainments cone aled with dincing. It is rumor d that intelligence has been received that the ron-clad Passaic had left New York and reached Hampton Roads. After remaining there some days she left for the South, but was obliged to put back to the Roads disabled.

### Alabama and the Confideraty.

The generous patriotism of the gallant and noble State of Alabama, is well illustrated in the following joint resolutions, which have passed the two Houses of the Logislature. If the other States respond in similar spirit, the credit of the Confederacy will rest upon the broad foundation of the fith and honor of the States, both jointly and separately :

## Joint Resolutions in Relation to the War Cebt

the Confederate States. WHEREAS, the Government of the Confederate States is involved in a war for the independence of each of the States of the Confederacy, as well as for its own existence; is indisselubly connected with that of the Confederate Go ernment, and whereas, the Confederate Government can-There is increasing distress in the manufacturing districts, not successfully prosecute the war to a speedy and honorable peace, without ample means of credit: Be it therefore Resolved by the Senate and House of Represe taives of The elections in America are the theme of general comment. The prevailing impression is that the Democratic in the opinion of this General Assembly, it is the duty of each State of the Confederacy, for the purpose of sustain the debt of that Government in proportion to its represen-

Resolved further, That the State of Alabams hereby proposes to her siste States of the Confederacy, to guarantee racy, said debt on said basis—provided each of said States shall accept the proposition and adopt suitable legislation to carry it into effect, in which event these resolutions shall position of the debt of said Confederate Government and is hereby requested to transmit a copy of these rese lutions to the Governor of each State of the Confederacy and to the President of the Confederate States.

claiming useless exemptions. The "militia" are nearly all in the army, and the Alabama Legislature s.es at Antietam Creek with brotherly affection and symneither law nor reason in beeping the tribe of corn pathy. stalk captains at home. Alabama is anxious to do her stead of pursuing a captious and caviling course .-Long flourish the noble Commonwealth.

JOINT PEROCUTIONS IN RELATION TO THE LIABILITY OF MILI-PROV D. NOVEMBER 75, 1862.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Male of Alabama, in General Assembly convened, I hat in the opinion of this General Assembly convened, and forty-five years, are now subject to enrollment u der t e Conscription Acts of the Coaledcrate States, unless exempt on some other grounds than that they are mintia offi-

Be it re olved further, That if there be any law of this State, which has been or may be construed to exempt such officers from the operation of said Conscription Acts the same is hereby deciated to be inoperative to that ex'ent.

Be it resolved further, That his Excellency the Governor be, and he is hereby requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the recretary of War of the Confederate

The Times's Special in Richmond\_First Letter. The London Times publishes the first letter from its | feeding on grass, maize and raw pork, lying at night on | troops have again re-occupied the town. the speech of Etmund

their freedom. Freedom is to them not only an enjoy- consciptions. Whatever may have been the truth last tors, such in our days the Poles, such will be all mas and renders it invincible.'

He then proceeds in a very interesting letter, from nothing but her internal fastness's and her immense

The stranger who wins his way this day to Richmond leet of her enemy. will find the fullest realization of these prophetic words on a far mightier field of action than was within the purview of their inspired utterer. It is not too much to say that the most tanatical believer in the ancient Union, be he Mr. Seward himself, would despair of the faith that is in him, and acknowledge himself, in Victor Hago's phrase, the "somnambalist of a v nished oream," could be walk the streets of Richmond this day and guage the spirit and feeling of its people after nearly nineteen mouths of such warfare as the world never contemplated before. The streets are crowded, the ho tels refuse to contain their shoals of guests; everywhere say that the exemy are now at Winchester, and others that the quietness and confidence of a people secure in its our troops have reoccu; ied the place. cessary for life, most things requisite for its luxurious enjoyment, as it is interpreted on this continent, are to be found in abundance. There is absolutely only one removal of Burnsides) when "high barks" ensued, commodity being ice. Does the Federal Government hope by such a frail rudder to steer the Southern Con-

### federacy back into the barbor of Union? EFFECTS OF THE BLOCKADE.

Of course, with many of the supplies sucked in thro' the most ridiculous of blockades, and transported over the enormous area which separat s Richmond from the when he immediately regained his feet, and " took pocities of the Southern seaboard, prices are high. The sition" for the board and lodging in the hotels amount to four dollars per day; clothing and boots are extremely dear, but are to be had by paying for them; medical supplies are scerce, but are constantly being introduced in not insufficient quantities across the Potemac and through the cities of the coast. And here, from personal experience, I may express my conviction of the utter impossibility of blockading the Potomac and the Ohio, and sil other stores at the position. On the previous day a shutting off the South from supplies, along a frontier Nashville, with fifty prisoners; and on the 5th Col. Riddy, for some 1,500 miles. If the whole Federal navy was concentrated in the Potomac it would be utterly inadequate effectually to block the innumerable creeks and and taken on the "bottom dog" against the "wooly

# RAVAGES OF THE ENEMY IN VIRGINIA.

In nearly every county the court house in which the assizes for each county used to be beld is rudely demolished, doors and windows torn down, while within, upon the white walls, in every phase of handwriting, are recorded the au ographs of the vandals whose handiwork surrounds the beho'der. Stories upon stories ral officers, represented by my exasperated informants wards ot old family china, silver. glass, pict res, books, furniture and pianofortes. A Virginia lady, who remonstrated with one of the Yankee hen barriers enthe rejoinder, "You are a rebel, and have no rights that I am bound to respect; your property, therefore, is mine!" In short, such a picture of desolation as the Northern frontier of Virginia and the lovely Shenandown Valley, the Parentic of American Shenandown Valley, the Parentic of Company Valley, the Company Vall doah Valley, the Paradi e of America, exhibit, can be

The British War Steemers Caimna, 21 game, and Petre', So spited, so how organisms a communit as the States of the Southern Confederacy finds no parallel in our Monroe, on the 3rd 1 st. The British Copsul spent last annals. No war that England has waged for a hun-

Cherles Fox; the war against Russia its Richard Cob-den. There is no such character in the Southern States. The victory of the Federals in this exasperated struggle means, not the defeat of the Southern armies, not the possession of Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, and New Orleans, which would no more lead to conclusion of the war than the eczure of the Isle of Man. A Federal victory means nothing on earth but the extermination and annihilation of every man, we man, and child in the Southern Confederacy. There is no passion, no freezy, in the universal language. The Government has shown its hand, and, next to the Unithe extermination and annihilation of every man, wointensity of the bate flushes the cheek and clinches the teeth, but finds little expression in feeble words. I! anything, the exuberance of animosity is more percep tible in the flashing eyes and eager earnestness of the women, but the settled and unconquerable firmuess of

the men requires nothing to be added to it. The possibility of Richmond's falling is calmly discussed, and preparations have long been made for such a contingency. Surprise is expressed that the Federals have not long ago possessed themselves of severa other Southern cities as well as New Olleans. The possession of a capital city in these days of railroads is a very different thing from what it used to be in the days of Wagram and Jena. Great suffering might be inflicted on women and chi den it Mobile and Charleston fill-suff-ring which there is only too much reason to fear would be most acceptable to the Federals, judging from the record of their deeds during the last year and a half. But every considerable city in the South ing the credit of the Confederate Government, to goa antee might be reduced to shee without changing the mood or undermining the resolutious of the feeblest heart, if any feeble hearts there be, in the Southern Confede

BOW THEY BEAR THEIR LOSSES. I am told by the highest authority that the official statement comprising the most minute details of the Confederate loss at the battle of Antietam Creek, estimates the Confederate loss in killed, wounded and missing, at 6,000 men. Another fact is noticeable. A ederal loss of infinite magnitude would evoke no sigh The following, too, is a wholesome example to such of sympathy, no moment of sadness, except so far as it. was supposed to defer the restoration of the Union .-But the whole Confederacy bewails the 6,000 victims at the "Libby," related a collegily which took place beat Antietam Creek with brotherly affection and sym. tween an Abolitionist and Confederate picaet across the

Nor is that appalling indifference which amez's and whole duty, and throws herself generously forward, in- paralyzes the speciator in Washington and New York affected here. Scarcely a lady but wears mouraing, proud to display that she has lost a relative fighting in a cause dearer to her than life; sharcely a person but TIA CFF CERS OF THIS STATE TO ENKOLLMENT UNDER THE Speaks Sorrowfully and with sffliction of a loss which seems to them appalling, though not much more than one-third of that it flicted upon their poco curante los.

Well may a nation be confident of winning its inde endence which can e hibit such spectacles as every day produces wherever a Southern army is in the fell I'here, in poverty, hunger, and dirt, shoeless, with shirts ragged and rent, often without bats, their feet bleeding as they drag their weary limbs through dust and briar, are serving in the ranks the gentlemen and the sange town only an bour or two, during which time they azul of the South. Many a man who, until the commencement of the war, had scarcely a thought beyond the Cafe Foy and the Boulevards of Paris, and to the direction of Harper's Ferry, from whence they came whose morning toilet every diversity of cosmetic was as necessary as water, has for months been marching un-

special correspondent in Richmond. He commences by the bare earth with a single blanket between him and And these men, many of them bearing some of Eng. "The spirit of liberty in the Southern States is more land's most bonored names, and descended from Engment, but a kind of rank and privilege. Not seeing winter, it is not pretended now that the Northern advices from the Lower Valley leaves little doubt that there that freedom as in countries where it is a common armies are not mainly compo ed of men of foreign birth! united with much abject toil, with great misery, with serving in the Northern armies? Why does not Wen- Jackson, the only force left in the Valley was a cavalry all the exterior of servitude, liberty looks among them ike dell Phillips take the field? Men older than he are servitude, liberty looks among them ike dell Phillips take the field? Men older than he are servitude, liberty looks among them ike dell Phillips take the field? something that is more noble and liberal. I do not log by dozens in the Southern ranks. Where is Charles day last, as we are informed, this force fell back to mean to commend the superior morality of this senti- Summer's musket? The Senate could spare Senator Strasburg, and on the same day the enemy occupied ment, which has at least as much pride as virtue in it, B.ker, in no wise Mr. Sumner's interior intellect, and but I cannot alter the nature of man. These people of it were a noble answer to the South, which sneeds at the reconstruction of the Baltimore and Onio, and the Southern Colonies are much more strongly, and non-duclists for want of courage to show how one of with a higher and more stubborn spirit, attached to that class can comport himself upon the perilous edge liberty than those to the northward. Such were all of battle. It is but probable that with unopposed ancient commonwealths, such were our Gothic ances | command of the seas and the great rivers during their autumo floods, the South may lose thousands more of ters of slaves. In such a people the haughtiness of do ... her sons, in addition to that great sea of blood which ination combines with the spirit of freedom, fortifies it, has already been cheerfully poured out in her defence. But let her be left without a single city or village, with

area of territory, and though every man in the North

under fifty were to take the field, they would be ineffi-

Terriffic Dog Fight. " I know that the world-that the great big world, From the Peasant up to the King-Has a different tale from the tale I tell,

And a different song to sing. That the uppermost dog is right,
I'll sing my song, whether right or wrong,
For the bottom dog in the fight.

The most terrific canine encounter it has ever been our chance to witnesss, transpired yesterday in front of the Rebel office. - A big shaggy coated white dog and a stump-tail black-and-tan bull-terrier of the color of tobacco juice, got into a dispute, (possibly concerning the commodity of which the absence is gravely felt, that which soon "come to blows," resulting in a series of acrobatic canine tussels of a most alarming character. The I lack-tan immediately took a position upon the back of the white dog, and forcing him violently to the earth, proceeded to devour him in a most "inhuman" manner. The white "dog," suddenly "changed his base," and by a well executed flack movement made a chassez to the left, letting his competitor "flop over,"

# SECOND ROUND.

By this time business in the city was entirely sus pended and the inhabitants flocked to the scene of combat. White dog rushed on black tan with impetuousiover a lamp-post and caught him coming down, and was and twenty-one days. in the act of swallowing him, when bystanders interfered, amid repeated cries of " foul play."

During this round public excitement on the outside raged with unabated fury, and bets were freely offered with its escort and a number of negroes. Our loss at Hartsville was about one hundred and twenty-five killed and woulded. None at either of the other places.

(Signed,)

(Signed,)

(Signed,)

(Signed,)

(Signed)

(Si repaired to the point where his rear was attacked, and

The combatants came up trashly to the encounter, white dog mance vering skillfully in a circle, and blacktan, throwing out an occasional "snipper" at his legs to "feel the enemy." White dog, contemplating a "reconnoissance in force" rushed on blacktan like a joung burricane, and the belligerents disappeared in the arena with a whip-lash, which was administered across the backs of both animals, with a view to an "armed interference." Master of white dog then seiz d that animal by his caudle appendage and proceeded with nim down the street—white dog, by mans of his master, accomplishing that much talked of feat in military science, called a "master-ly retreat." and so the light ended, and the city resumed its wonted quiet, and wait-

CURE OF DIPTHERIA .- The Richmond Whig says Corcoran, but the latter individual was not present.—
He was left at Fortress Monroe, where he lies quite ill with typhoid pneumonia. Gen. Corcoran, we hear, expected a great desire to be assigned to duty at Suffolk, present as a sum of the enemy's column.

The Adversary for Gen. Pembers in a sum of the Palatinate after Tilly's final visit, and who has tried it easys that Kerosene, or better to withdraw his whole force to Grenada, thus present a great desire to be assigned to duty at Suffolk, wenting the Yankees from gaining his flank and rear. Gen. Incursion during the Pelophonesian war.

In adversary for Gen. Pembers in a like only to the Palatinate after Tilly's final visit, and almost infallible remains the force only to the Palatinate after Tilly's final visit, and almost infallible remains the force only to the Palatinate after Tilly's final visit, and a sum of the present of the palatinate after Tilly's final visit, and a sum of the palatinate after Tilly's final visit, and a sum of the palatinate after Tilly's final visit, and a sum of the palatinate after Tilly's final visit, and a sum of the palatinate after Tilly's final visit, and the palatin

led years has met with such cordial, unanimous, unlivid d support.

The war agains: the French Bapublic had its worry and devour each other, so as to destroy a com-mercial rival in the North, and ruin the cotton planting interest in the South, making the world dependent for the supply upon her own Indian possessions. Having plotted and labored for the last thirty or forty years to ted States, has proved itself the worst enemy of the South on the face of the Globe.

Whatever the event of the quarrel-and it will have but one event-the triumphant establishment of Southern independence—the name of France will benceforth occupy the first place in Southern friendship and admiration. Her wise and sagacious ruler, the greatest monarch in Europe, and as a statesman unappr

[Special to the Natches Daily Courier.) BATON ROUGE, November 29 .- Yesterday evening about 4 o'clock, the steamer Line Star, an Abo boat from New Orleans, landed about two miles below Plaquemine, for sugar. Our cavalry attacked ber, when she crossed the river to this side, and was again attacked by Captain Stockdale's cavalry, who captured her and her crew, and burned the boat. The prisoners, ten in number, are now here.

The Essex is still here. All is quiet.

JACKSON HEARD FROM .- One of the Abolition prisoner Rappahannock recently.

Other aids picket—" Halloo! Is it true that Jackson has

Other side-" Who was he?"

This side—"Gen. Banks."
The "other side" ploket was "driven in."
Tals will about do to go with the last anecdote of "long lauk Abe," who is said to have remarked of Ranks that "It took a great commissary to supply two armies from the stores intended for one."

REPORTS FROM WINCHESTER .- Passengers by Central train last night bring us some particulars of the recent occupation of Winchester by the Federal forces. They approached the town with extreme caution, and only entered it for being twice assured that our forces had evacuated the place. They remained in the busied themselves with paroling our disabled and sick soldiers there, and then took up their line of march in The forces that visited Winchester is variously estimated from three to five thousand, and were a portion of der a musket, without one single change of raiment, of the command of the notorious Geary. Our own feeding on grass, maize and raw pork, lying at night on troops have again re-occupied the town.

Richmond Dispatch, 9th inst.

with certain restrictions as regards the profits on shoes.— The Mobile *Register* says, if no attention is to be paid to this portion of the law, then it becomes the duty of the Conscript Commissioner—if indeed we have one in this community—to conscript every shoemaker who disregards

WINCHESTER OCCUPIED BY THE ENEMY .- Our latest Winchester is again in the possession of the Federal blessing, and as broad and general as the air, may be Where are the native Americans of weight and influence forces. Since the evacuation of the Valley by General Winchester. It is possible that they will now attemp Winchester and Potomac Railroads.

Richmond Dispatch.

A SINGULAR INCIDENT .- A correspondent of the Cincinnati Times, writing from Bowling Green, says "A singular incident occurred on the railroad cars during the passage to this place a day or two since.-A lady and gentleman, strangers to each other, occurying the same seat, soon got into a lively chat with each other. The gentleman being habited in military uniother. The gentleman being habited in military uniform, their conversation very naturally led to the war and military matters in general. During the conversation the lady remarked, "What a horrid thing the bright of Gen. Nelson was!" I do not think so," reliable to the will be dealt with as the law directs. cient ever to make such a nation as the South lie at the and military matters in general. During the conversamarked the gentleman 'Oh, I do!' says the lady, 'it was berrid! horrid! horrid!' 'I cappot view it in that light, 'replied the gentleman. 'I had a hand in that, myself.' The gentleman proved to be Jefferson C. Davis himself. It would readily be supposed that from this surprise the conversation soon turned upon other subjects."

FROM YORK RIVER .- On Monday last a Federal gunboat came up the York River as far as West Poin where the crew landed and broke up an oys'er estab lishment belonging to Mr. Blessingham, who, it is said, had taken the oath of allegiance to the United States Government. The steamer captured several boats loaded with oysters and potatoes, bound for the White House. The U. S. steamer Chicora came up as far as Cappahosic wharf, in Gloucester county, and took away the family of Kichard Walker, a deserter from the Confederate army. An occasional shot is fired at boats plying on York river, but generally they pursue their course unmolested .- Kichmond Whig.

The following words have been added to the eath which discharged State prisoners are required to take before their release is granted: "And that I will not at any future time of mmence or cause any action or suit against the efficers of any loyal State or of the United States for causing my arrest or imprisonment."

# DIED.

bat. White dog rushed on black tan with impetuousity, and seizing him by the nape of the neck, threw bim of B. B. and Dalcida H. Long, aged one year, nine months

At his residence in this town, on yesterday afternoon, 4 o'clock, EDWARD P. HALL, aged 76 years. At Kinston, on the 13th November, of typhoid fever, DANIEL BUIE, of Bladen County, Private Co. (1) 8th N.

. Troops, aged about 25 years. In this town, on the 9th inst., Mrs. MARGARET EDENS, aged 91 years and 6 months.

covered the retreat" of the "main body" with his community, that in the death of such an estimate lady we have sustained an irreparable loss. Coult the theeding

That we shed on thy g ave at even;
That we shed on thy g ave at even;
Th u a t g no. yea, lost to u here,
But we will meet thee again up in Heaven.

cents per 1b.

Pra Nurs. Are in demand, and sell at \$3 25 to \$3 60 beckel, as in quality.

Fair.—Sould made \$10 per bushel.

per yard.

Tallow—70 a 75 cents per ib.

Wood —The market is almost bare, and demand good
We quote at \$9 50 to \$10 for pine, and \$.2 to \$13 per care
for ash and oak. CHARLOTTE, Dec. 8th, 1662.—Cotten—16 to 18; Corn, \$1 50 to \$7; Figur, \$30 to \$31 per bbl; no Wheat offering; Pers, \$1 50; Pork 20 to 25 cents; Bacon. 45 to 50; recet Potatoes, \$1 50 per bu hel; i hickens 23 to 3; Whi kel \$3 to \$9 per gal on; Brandy, \$7 50 to \$8. Trade heat feel tolerable brish during the past week, and all ands of Produce in deman 1.

monarch in Europe, and as a statesman unapproached by the whole pigmy tribe of Palmerstons and Russells, has been first in making a signal of good will to a struggling and heroic people, and he will ever be first in their esteem and gratitude. For, although France has only proposed an armistice, and has carefully disclaimed the design of intervention in American affairs, the animals and motive of her action are so manifestly generous and humane that the South cannot fail to recognize her as her best, and probably her only, friend among European Governments.—Richmond Dispatch.

From Baton Rouge, La.—Another Boat Captuged.

From Baton Rouge, La.—Another Boat Captuged.

General Corn St. When 450; Ryc 3 50 to \$4; Catr Lands of the Matches Dally Consider.

General Corn St. When 450; Ryc 3 50 to \$4; Catr Lands of the Matches Dally Consider.

St. Chickens 40 to 50: Coppers 3: 1 to 51; Chickens 40 to 50; Coppers 3: 1 to 51; Chickens 40 to 50; Ryc 3 50 to \$4; Catr Lands of the Matches Dally General Corn St. When 450; Ryc 3 50 to \$4; Catr Lands of the Matches Dally Consider.

St. Chickens 40 to 50: Coppers 3: 1 to 51; Chickens 40 to 50; Chickens 40 to 50; Ryc 3 50 to \$4; Catr Lands of the Matches Dally disclaimed the design of intervention in American affairs, the animals of the St. Cotton Yaru St to \$5; When 450; Ryc 3 50 to \$4; Catr Lands of the Matches Dally disclaimed the design of intervention in American affairs, the animals of the St. Cotton Yaru St to \$5; When 450; Ryc 3 50 to \$4; Catr Lands of the Animals of the St. Cotton Yaru St to \$5; When 450; Ryc 3 50 to \$4; Catr Lands of the St. Cotton Yaru St to \$5; Chern Yaru St to \$1; Chern Yaru St to \$5; Chern Yaru St to \$5; Chern Yaru St to \$1; Chern Yaru St to \$5; Chern Yaru St to \$1; Chern Yaru St tta Turpentine 40 to 50 cts. per g llon: Foratoe -- well to 1 50; Irish \$1 to \$3: Tallow \$5; Wood 1 50 to 1 75

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having qualified as Administrator upon the Estate of Dr. Wm H. Moore, decreased at December Term, 1852, of New Hanover country out, hereby notifies all persons indefited to said estate, to make mediate payment, and those having claims to present the min the tile presented by law, or this notice will be pleased in her of their recovery. in bar of their recovery.

JNO. B. CROOM, Administrators

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. HVING at the December term, 1862 o New Rano-ver County Court, qualified as Administrator of he estates of William W. Fe meli and Nich has D. Felfielt, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons having claims against said estates to present them duly authenticated at d against said estates to present them duly authenticated at a within the time prescribed by law, or this notice with baplead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immed at a payment.

BULUMON J. FAISUN, Addir.

NOTICE. THE SUBSCRIBER having qualified as Administrator upon the estate of Samuel Shepard, deceased will state public Auction, at the late residence of said deceases in the County of New Hanover, on Friday, the 2d day of Jan-nary, 1863, a'l the periahable property belonging to said estate, consisting of Corn, Fedder, Pork, Stock Hogspit at-tle, two Mules and one House, Wagon, Caris, Bugg, P. a. nuts, Farming Utens 1s, Househeld and Ki chen Furreflure, and many things too tedious to mention. Also, win to bi ed out for one year, all the Negroes belonging to said estate. Terms made known on day of sale.

Also, all persons indebted to the estate of Famuel Shepard, decrased, are hereby noticed to come forward and make immediate payment, and those having claims against he estate, will present them, properly authentica ed, wi h

JOHN SEEPARD, Admir. Tec. 10 1862. PORTABLE INK! PORTABLE INAS!

ONLY REQUIRES A SHARP POINTED FICK TO WRITE WITH IT. ANY PERSON CAN MANUFACTURE IT. THE SUBSCRIBER will send to any address, upon re-ceipt of One Dollar, full directions for making this inraluable ink.

Every soldier should have it, as he can carry it in his pocket wi hout getting it damaged—can stop any lee and harpen a sick and commence writin; can be sent by letter. It const of four cours, v z: black, blue, and and green. Twenty-five cents will cover all cost in making it.

GEO. C. MCNEILL 

Dec. 11th, 1862

ATTENTION, FRIENDS OF THE 461H NOC. EXPECT TO LEAVE THOMASVIILE, N. C. At the 45th regiment on In ada, morring, December 3th, and will be pleased to receive packages or bexes of cathing, provisions, &c., for any compan, or member of the e-giment, de wered at Thomasville, Goldsboro', or Wild por any points between. Polatoes, cabbages or in the companies especially needed. Mak cach box with name companies.

ny and regiment, care T. L. TRUY, and it will be promptly

STRAY HORSE, CAME TO MY PLAUS ON MOTT'S CREEK, In

JUB. J. HOPKING 63& Lett ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL BE OLD AT THE MASKET HOUSE, In the Town of Winnington on lat January, 1863, 2 Likely Night Women, One of them having three children One of them having three chudren. Terms cash. D. S. COWAN, Acministration

COOPERS WANTED. SEVERAL COOPERs to go to kale gh on Government will be runninged or particulars apply to RE Dec. 9 h, 1862 \_61-1w\_11-1t BENKY M. DR . NO. Capt & A.

NEW SPIRIT BIRRELS WANTED. REOM two to three hundred new spirits Turpetine Barrels wanted. Apply to HENBY M. DRANG, Dec. 9th, 1862 -51-1w-11-1t (apt. & A % 8.

50 DOLLARS REWARD. BANAWAY from W. & M. R. B. O. on the 20 h
Fept., my boy CHARLES. Eaid boy is a one of feet
high, 2t years of age, and stoo; s while walking.
I will give the above reward for his safe confinement in the Wamington Jail so I can get him.

N. R FOWLER.

50 lm-1f in.

\$50 REWARD.

CST, on the evoling or 4 h December, between the Farmer's Hotel and Masonboro' State Salt Work, a small black por ket book, containing two valuable supers and between 130 and 180 dollars. I will pay the first the above reward, if delivered to me, or left at the Journal WM. G. FOWLER, Jr.

EXECUTRIX' NOTICE. THE UNDERSIGNED baving qualities at Septimber Term, A. D., 1854, or the court of Pleas and Q a ter Sessions of New Hanover County, as Ex-cutix u. or the last will and testament of Owen in P.h. aw. destamen. hereby gives notice to all persons having it ims again, and estate to present the same only authenticat a wit in the time prescribed by law, other wise this no see which be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons in debted to

said estate will please make mi Dec. 5th, 1862-EXECUTOR'S SALE.

On WEDNESD Y, the 10 h day of the cember fortant, the undereigned, as xecuto s of the last will be the residence of the deceased a large amount of CURA POTT T. TUES, PEAS, RICE, CUTT N. CATTLE TX & C., MOGS, BHREP, HORSEN, PULES, CARRIAG S. DE G. GIES, WAGGONS, CARTS, PLANTATION TOOLS, e.g.,

Terms—Cash on delivery.

L. PRINK.
BAM'L F. PRINK.
H. NUIT.

Th us t g no, yes, lost to ushere,
But we will meet thee again up in Heaven.

LILLINGTON, N. C., Nov. 28th, 1862.\*

THE OBEDIENCE to olders bened under a received of Congress to provide better for sick and wounded solders, I wish to one loy eight temples, active are the total form. The sick and wounded in the work of attenting to the sick and wounded in the Most table of the provide signs and ledg og, at addies of the temples and ledg og, at addies of

It would appear as though Bunsains had det ed to make his much-talked-of "On to Richm movement by way of Fredericksburg, and that his at tempt to cross the Rappahannock at or near that place tain the amount of stock represented. There being a may bring on a conflict of immense magnitude at any clear majority present, the meeting proceeded to busimoment. Such appears to be the opinion of the Richmond papers, while, on the other hand, there are not wanting those who think that the route via Fredericks they will make an equally serious attack by way of Suffolk, advancing upon f etersburg and Richmond, and by way of Weldon advancing up the Roanoke from the North Carolina sounds.

The roads in Northern Virginia are getting to be horrible. The army of Burnside can never advance to Richmond on its present route, through a desolated country and in the dead of winter. A celebrated commander has defined an army to be an animal that moves upon its belly. The belly of an army large enough to take Bichmond could not be kept full enough to move upon at such a distance from its base of supplies, as the Fredericksburg route to Richmond would involve. After all the boasting and talking that has been made at the North, the idea of an immediate advance upon Richmond appears not to be so very fixed or definite or certain as one might at first be led to suppose. We are indebted to the courtesy of A. A. Gen. Myers, at Petersburg, for a copy of the New York Times, of the 27th ult., in which we find many speculalations and communications in reference to the war; and. although the tone of almost boastful confidence is pretty uniformly maintained, it does not extend without much dimination to the question of an immediate advance upon Richmond. Winter quarters are confidently talked of by some corresopndents, while others speak of a total cessation of movements in Virginia during the winter months, and a dilligent prosecution of hostilities in the Southwest and South.

The meditated attacks upon Southern ports and seadependent upon the progress to completion, and success when completed, of the new iron-clads, building mostly All these difficulties will have to be met and overcome, from the President's report. before the meditated attack upon Charleston and Savannsh can be regarded as imminent.

Mobile is now the point on which, next to Fredericksburg, the eyes of the public are fixed. Its importance as the key to the Alabama River and its great has been bad for some time.

The hour of trial for Mobile appears to be near at hand, but may yet be deferred for ome time.

Destructive colleague, Mr. McKay, and other Destructives, for George Davis for Benator.

Good faith between the representative and his constituents to of the utmost importance. Without it, the very ndetions of free institutions are at once sanned. Mr. figences. Three-fourths of the people left to them, would dent was increased to three thousand dollar tives, has he not broken faith with them? It is idle to say that Mr. Davis was a Union man, or a Conservative. He was sent as a Commissioner to Wasing on to make peace

Daviy Journal and save the government; but, in tead of doing that, he went to work to make war. That is the plain English of the whole matter.

We feel it to be our duty to say to the Conservatives of

the two Counties, that in our humble opinion, Mr. Shepherd is not a reliable Conservative. This is no time for trimming or indecision in public men. The times call for nerve and firmness of purpose of which we fear Mr. Shepherd is nearly destitute.

We find the above in the last Raleigh Standard .-We do not desire any controversy. We saw at once that as soon as the party with which the Standard acted obtained power, the most rigid and uncompromising Courts. It is true Mr. Courts had deserved well of the might really contribute to that harmony so essential to qualified to judge, he had rendered services the obligaa people menaced as the people of this State, in com- tion for which his small salary did not begin to cancel. mon with the people of the whole Confederacy now are It is true that his head was demanded because he would ruthlessly, that the absent Wilmingtonian, returning to for violation of the articles of war. The following offilow all these thirgs to pass sub selectio; still we cannot demand was made openly, and the party reason for it permit this attack upon individuals to go without some as openly proclaimed. It is true that all these pleased us, and we have said so, but we know him to even if at no other, they are wrong. They are be an honorable man, who would deceive nobody, and productive of a state of feelings and may possibly we cannot and do not believe that he has deceived the give a direction to positive action, which can only be

neighbors believed him, for they knew him. He told "Conservatism." the exact truth. He said what was right and the peo- It concerns all the people to see for themselves what they are all objects connected with the good order of Let demagogues look out. Their game is rapidly this case a specimen. drawing to a close.

ING to the authorities of town is published for informa- queer things, which will yet rise up in judgment against tion. The strictness of military rule in cities where him, and surely it does seem as though the " Conservamartial law exists and is enforced, has had, and is hav- tive" party had determined to make as many selections ing the effect of driving out numbers of the different as possible from gentlemen of the name of Worth, the classes of characters alluded to by General WHITING, to "Conservatives" of the Convention having rushed in find resting places and fields of operation in Towns and hot haste to cleet Dr. J. M. Worth, a gentleman wholly Cities where martial law does not exist, thus calling for unacquainted with the seacoast, as Salt-Commissioner, some stringent action on the part of the civil authori- and now Mr. Jonathan Worth receives an equally hasty ports.

General Whiting simply proposes to carry into effeet the ordinances of the Town and the sentence of the told that "the people" have done this thing, or de-Mayor's Court. Without knowing much about the manded that thing, or approved the other thing. We matter practically, we yet think that the case calls for bow to the will of the people, when we know it, even some decided action :

HEAD QUARTERS, WILMINGTON, December 3d, 1862. TO THE MAYOR AND

COMMON COUNCIL :

I respectfully call your attention to the propriety of insti-tuting a Chain Gang for the city, to which vagrants, drunk-ards, disorderly persons, plug pulies, guantialors, drunktuting a Chain Gang for the City, to which vagrants, drunkards, disorderly persons, plug uglies, suspicious characters,
&c., committed by the Mayor's Court, after arrest by the
guards, may be assigned for punishment.

Buch persons can be put to work for the public defence,
under charge of the military.

This regulation will materially add to the peace and se-

This regulation curity of the city. Very respectfully, W. H. C. WHITING, Brig. Gen. Com'dg.

THE GUNBOAT Oreto, now called the Florida, in which gallantly, is to be detained in that harbor and assist in source we consider reliable, that there resides a gentle- lance, all the firmness, all the preparation and the defence of that place. Commodore BUCHANAN, of man in Brunswick County, who is making salt, and all the hard-fighting that each and every man can bring Merrimac celebrity, commands the Confederate flotilla bauling it to soldiers' families at \$10 per bushel. And to its defence, to save it from the fate of its sister towns at Mobile.

We trust that she will in the future, as in the ferring to take half that amount from his me past, maintain her proud position and beat off her ene and even nothing when the families are not able to pay miss. She will have need of all her fortitude this him for this actual necessary of life. The gran

on, constituted a committee to verify proxies and ascerness. The report of the President and Directors was

submitted by S. D. Wallace, E.q., Pres't pro tem. The attendance of Stockholders is large, and there is burg in but one of the Federal lines of advance, and that evidently a disposition to despatch business promptly on account of the scarcity of accommodations.

> Daily Journal, 4th inst. Stockholder's Meeting.

The meeting of the stockholders in the Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company, whose organization yesterday forenoon was mentioned in our issue of that day after receiving the reports of the President and Direct ors, and Engineer and Superintendent, and referring them to a general committee, adjourned to meet a 214,

From the report of the President and Directors, we

extract the following statement	or receipts	and expe	en-
ditures ;-	This seem	<b>数据 </b> 图	
From Through Travel,	•••••••	178.406 249.348 24.300	93 43 00
" Transportation on Tarboro' I	Branch,	955,348 10,402	
Total The working expenses of Main Stem this year have been,		* 65000	35
And for Tarboro' Branch,		299,296	13
Remainder,	Lest War	\$366,454	22
change paid this year amounts to During the current year three div- idends, viz: numbers 19, 20 and 21 have been declared, the ag-	24,2 9 28		
	4010 001 .		-

In addition to the dividends made, the board has declared another dividend of the profits, of 11 per cent. on | Waddeil, Williams-42. coast fortifications, seem to be only questions of time, the capital stock of the company, which will be payable

on the first day of January next. The report of the Superintendent is interesting and on the Monitor principle. About these boats there throws much light upon the operations of the Road, seems to be some hitch, both as to their seaworthiness but without extracting more of it than our limits adand the chance of employing their artillery with safety. mit, we could add little to the summing up already given

The following officers were elected without opposi-

President. -S. D. Wallace.

Directors (on the part of the Individual Stockhold ers.) -P. K. Dickinson, A. J. DeRosset, B. Flanner, affluents can hardly be exaggerated. There seems not J. D. Bellamy, E. P. Hall, R. R. Bridgers, E. Kidder, to be wanting preparation and determination on the being the old board of individual directors with the expart of its defenders, and the officer in charge, Gen. ception of Messrs. Bridgers and Kidder, who were the lender for the time being-a sort of locum tenens, a yet to be seen. The General's health, unfortunately of Captain Gilbert Potter and Wm. C. Bettencourt, abolition faction would march into power.

> Directors on the part of the State .- The following are the Director's appointed on the part of the State : W. W. Brickle, of Halifax Co., G. W. Collier, of Wayne Co., Wm. A. Wright, of Wilmington. Mr. Wright is whose name we have seen frequently in reports of

The meeting passed off barmoniously and with much cleasure to the Stockholders, who passed a resolution re

Three-fourths of the people left to them, would being adopted and some not. The salary of the Presi McKee instancy cracked being adopted and some not. The salary of the Presi McKee instancy cracked being adopted and some not. The salary of the Presi McKee instancy cracked being adopted and some not. The salary of the Presi McKee instancy cracked being adopted and some not. The salary of the Presi McKee instancy cracked being adopted and some not. The salary of the Presi McKee instancy cracked being adopted and some not. The salary of the Presi McKee instancy cracked being adopted and some not. The salary of the Presi McKee instancy cracked being adopted and some not. The salary of the Presi McKee instancy cracked being adopted and some not. The salary of the Presi McKee instancy cracked being adopted and some not.

Darly Journal, 5th inst.

As we anticipated. Treasurer Courts having been expensed against has been defeated for the office of Treasurer of the State of N. C., and Mr. Jonathan any farther and made some suspicious demonstrations Worth, of Randelph, having been caucussed for has been elected to that office.

Now, there is neither fee simple nor inheritance nor

perpetuity in office, and for that reason we raise no wild outery about proscription in the case of Mr. party rule was to be inaugurated, however little such State; it is true also, that in the opinion of those best highly esteemed citizens. This process is usually so But we saw that this course was inevitable, and we not go the fall length of the association which, for the his old home, will soon look in vain for many of his old thought it best for the interests of all concerned to al- time being, has obtained control of the State, and this friends. Judge Shepherd's course has not always things are so, and that at this crisis of our affairs, we cannot and do not believe that he has deceived the decision in the would willingly deceive anybody.

To Mr. Davis, one of our present Sexators, we always used to stand in the relation of a political opponish but we did think that these were no times for the indegence of partizan feelings. Mr. Davis was not an original secessionist, and we know it. Mr. Davis went to Washington as a member of the Peace Congress to Washington as a member of the Peace Congress and we believe his word. When he saw the real state of the independent of the case of the public in the case of the public in many capacities, at President of the Branch Bank of the Case of the public in many capacities, at President of the Branch Bank of the Case of the public in many capacities, at President of the Branch Bank of the Case of the public in many capacities, at President of the Branch Bank of the Case of the public in many capacities, at President of the Branch Bank of the Case of the public in many capacities, at President of the Branch Bank of the Case of the public in many capacities, at President of the Branch Bank of the case of the public in many capacities, at President of the Branch Bank of the case of the public in many capacities, at President of the Branch Bank of the case of the public in many capacities, at President of the Branch Bank of the Case of the public in many capacities, at President of the Case of the public in many capacities, at President of the Case of the public in many capacities, at President of the President from any capacities, at President of the Case of the public in many capacities, at President of the Case of the public in many capacities, at President of the Case of the public in many capacities, at President of the Case of the public in the case of the case of the public in the case of the case of the case of the case of the of the case, he said so, and not before. His friends and and inexperienced, and this too under the name o requested to be made here in accordance with the wish-

ple will vindicate bim and others. The time is coming. this cant of "Conservatism" means. They have in the towh at present, and its safety and delence in the

THE following communication from General WHIT- say, but somehow, he bimself has said a great many is for all male cit zers, and all temaks, heads of families call to the Treasury.

> But if any one raises a voice of remonstrance he is when we think it is founded upon erroneous impressions, believing that the "sober second thought" will rectify all temporary errors and correct all unintentional injustice; but we may be excused for refusing to believe that the present course of the so-called "Conservative" tion embodies the popular will, or that they will be ultimately sustained by the deliberate verdict of the voters of North Carolina. That this verdict should be made up intelligently is or ought to be the desire of all, and this cannot be done unless after free and fair discussion, from which we at least do not mean to be

times to notice a philanthropic individual, so few are to all of us on the seaboard, Wilmington and the brave MAPFITT ran the blockade into Mobile so to be found in these days of trouble. We learn from a the first, and it will demand all the alluded to is named James M. Lewis.

lect committee of five. The Benate went into the election of a State Tre rer, and voted as follows :

Pon Mr. Course Moore. Brown, Carraway, Copels Dickson, Drake, Ellis, Paison, Hall, Harriss, Holem Lane, Murrill. Cutlaw. Powell, S'mpaon, Whitford, Wh

[Mr. Worta received on joint vote 79, and Mr. Courts 61, being a majority of 18 for Mr. Worth ] Speaker. Hon. R. S. Donnell, of Beaufort County, was chosen to fill the vacancy, having 66 votes for that office; 26 votes were cast for Hon. J. J. Shepherd.

The following gentlemen have been elected Council lors of State : Messis, Stubbs, Satherthwaite, Eldridge, Dick, Hartgrave, Callowsy and Patten. These gentlemen received a majority of the joint vote of both

Several bills were introduced on their first reading. The House voted for Treasurer as follows :-

FOR MR WORTH — Wesers Speaker, Allison, Alford.
Amis, Avera, Barnhardt, Berringer, Beall, Berry, Bond,
Bryan, Bryson, Borgin, Carpenter, Cowles, Craig, Punn.
Flynt, Powle, Gilliam, of Granvil é, Glenn, Grissom, Hampton, Henry, of Bertie, Holjingsworth, Ingram, Keener, Kelly, Kerner, Laws, Lyles Mann, of Hyde, McAden, McCormick, Actill, McBae, Nissen, Parks, Patterson, Pearce,
Riddick, Robbits, Sherwood, Shober, Smith, Wallen, Walser, Watson, Wellborn, Wood II, Young, of Iredell, Young,
of Yanger—52.

of Yangey -52.
FOR Mr. COUR'S -- Mess s. B am, Brown, Bumpass Cobb. Costner, Crawford, Davenport, Davis, Foy, Gilli-m. o Rockingham, Greer, Harris, of Cabarrus, Harris, of that ham Harrison, Bawes, Henderson, Henry, of Henderson, Headen, Borges, Hooper, Joyne Judkins, Kirby, Lem-mond, Logan, Long, Love, Mann, of Pasquotank, Man-ning, McKay, Person, Reynolds, Richardson, Rhodes, Ro-binson, Russ, Russell of Craven, Shepherd, Stansill, Vann,

Mr. Arn field, of Yadkin, was chosen by both houses Solicitor for the 6th judicial circuit.

The bill for the relief of the widows and families of soldiers was up and passed its third reading. Appropriates \$500,000

The bill to probibit the distillation of spirituous liquors from certain articles was taken up and passed its second reading.

So IT would seem as though there was some founds. tion for the rumor, or rather supposition, that obtained carrency when BURNSIDE assumed command of the Federal Army of the Potomec, as the successor of McCLELLAN. It was then said that BURNSIDE was only

If we are to believe the givings-out of army correspondents, and the rather vague announcements of the telegraph, BURNSIDE has already met his tate, and vielded the truncteon of command to General HOOKER. by reference to the vote for Senator, that Mr. Shepherd, one of the Commoners from those Counties, voted with his Destructive colleague, Mr. McKay, and other Destructives.

An old director, Messrs Brickle and Collier take the or a politician, we know but little. He is not a Napoleon, and he probably is an abolitionist.

G. J. McRe, Eq, was at supper, a man who has since Sundry resolutions were offered and debated, some given his name as John Collins, came into the room. Monday night. The man refused to go, when Mr. Mc-Ree, was had taken up a loaded gun compelled bim to de so, and subsequently told him he must go to the guard house, otherwise he would shoot him. They had gone as far as Mr. Meares' Drug Store when the man refused to go Upon this Mr. McRee fired, wounding him pretty severe'y. The wounded man is now at the hospital. Daily Journal, 4th inst.

> Day by day the old land-marks of our town are re moved, and death carries off our best known and most gradual as not to attract peculiar attention, but this year war and pestilence have been doing their work so sames the right to punish citizens by personal penalties

The death of E. P. Hall, Esq., who died at his residence in this town yesterd we evening, although not unexpected, from his feeble health and advanced age, still severs another link that bound the present generation to the past, while it deprives the community of one of its oldest and most respected citiz-ns.

es of the commanding general. Suffice it to say that event of an attack. The request, which, under the cir-Against Mr. Worth, personally, we have nothing to cumstances, count to have the moral force of an order. to register their names, etc. Females, heads of familes, can register through any male friend. The age is not required to be put down.

Captain Rankin will attend to the registration at the office on Front Street above Market, East side. formerly occupied by Captain Parker as Provost Marshall's office, to which people used to go to get pass-

WE STILL LIVE, the reports brought by deserters to the contrary notwithstanding. We were to be attacked, and ed this week. We have not yet been attacked, and the ply of shoes, and, if possible, blankets for them. Over one hundred men in the Regiment are entirely barefoot. there remain but twelve hours of the week, and six of them dark.

These reports, coming from the enemy, really amount to little or nothing, and, as a rule, produce only evil to us, by keeping up a constant pervous excitement, of which, after a while, people get so tired that they are eaders is approved by "the people" or that their ac- ant to run into the extreme of apathy and indifference. They will at length pay no attention to the ery of welf, even when the wolf is a bona fide animal.

We beg that neither our people nor our authorities will permit themselves to become the victims of this feeling of indifference, or false security. As this war progresses,-if it continues another year-we believe Ticksburg is girding up her loins and preparing want. He is at the same time offered \$20 per appears to most to be the still harder late of New Ortes.

bostile occupation. As amendment offer by Mr. Edie making the salary of Judges \$2 500 was

In t.e House, Mr. Person offered a resolution auhorising the Belect Committee to whom was referred the subject of Public Printing, to inquire whether there hid bee any frant practiced in regard to the Public

The bill probibiting the distillation of spirituous liquors from grain passed the House, an amendment providing that agents of the Confederate Government might manufacture liquors from grain brought from without the limits of the State, was lest.

The penalty fixed for the violation of the law fine of \$100 and an imprisonment of ninety days, for each offence. A section was added, making each day, or part of a day, a separate violation, and liable to the penalties of the bill.

Ws learn that at a meeting of the Directors of the Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company, held subsement to the Stockholders' meeting, the following apointments were made :

S. L Fremont, Engineer & Superintendent. J. W. Thompson, Treasurer. Louis H. De Rosset, Secretary. Wm. Smith, Transportation Agent. W. John Yopp, Acting Freight Agent.

We are authorized to state, that Rt. Rev. Bishon ATKINSON will preach in St. James' Church tomorrow, (Sunday, Dec. 7th) This is the first time that the Church has been opened for some time, we believe. No successor has yet been chosen to the lamented Dr. DRANE, and, indeed, no meeting of the Vestry has yet mediation, England will accede. been beld.

" Zay may talk as mooch as zay plesse about ze rebel fams, boot by gar ! ze yellow goat of m grande Meestare Smeet can butt harder as sev-ee-ral rams."-Yes, verily. Exit French gentleman.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Chattanooga Rebel gives the following as the contents, substantially, of the bills of fare in many of the principal hotels along the Rail-Forney may be the man for the position, but that has chosen to supply the vacancies occasioned by the deaths stepping stone over which some more especial pet of the roads now-a-days. It is, as he says, substantial pubu-

- 1					
N.		BOTPS.			
3	Frog,	Horse,	1.0.1	Corn Cob,	
3	Owi,	Peanut,	Contract y	Skunk.	
	The party of the Asset of the Asset	FISH.	100	the south of the	
	Black Enake,	55,000		rrier Pies,	
,	Snails in half shell,	100 101 10	Frewed	Liver, cold.	
f	Corn Beef and Cabbage.	RELIEVES.	Watter	and Turnips,	
	Kangaroo, Paranip Jelly,			23 years old.	
1	Colt's Peholvers.	政治之内的	Aroti	e Liniment.	
	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O	ENTREES.	Aice	o triniment.	
3	Boiled Muserat.	PHIREDO.		Rall Beef.	
	Tender Lois of Jackass,			Toads.	
9		BOARTS.			
5	June Bugs,	THE PARTY.	G	alled Ox.	
e	Cigar Stube,			ncked bbeep	
		GAMB.	AND THE RESERVE		
e	Wood Roosters,	W	Wolves, with Oyster I ning,		
	VEGETABL	LES AND I	DESERTS.		
0	Old Boot Pres in Tan Bark.		Monkey Jelley,		
-			Ice cream made last year.		
•		AND LIQ		A TOTAL STREET	
_	Rnot Beer.		Butter Mi		
d	Jersey Lightning,	Weak Tea,			
8	Townsend's Bars parilla,		Prison Coffee,		
7	Lucuip Sauce,		Yankee Campagne,		
0			Bottled Vinegar,		
	Molueses Water, Weak Whistey,		New York Rum, Lemon Beer.		
	Coffee Grounds,	Brandy, [rifle brand			
-	Course Grandis,	W. S. S. S.	Diandy,	warranted 1	
	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR			M DI I DILICO	

Martial Law Decision of the G.v. r. ment. On the application of Mr. Collier, of Petersburg, the court martial on two cases of liquor selling in Petersburg; remitting that portion of the sentence which ascial letter of Adjutant General Cooper settles the practice of the Government on this subject, and will therefore be scanned with interest : ADJUTANT AND INS. GENERAL'S OFFICE,

tion involved in it, have been carefully re-considered, and I am instructed to say that the directions of the President conveyed in my letter of the 15th inst., will be carried into

The same difficulties present themselves in the case of M.

Mesers. Moore and Handley must, therefore, be released from the sentence of the court, but the contraband liquors may be destroyed, or confiscated for the use of Govern-

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
8. COOPER,
General Adj't and Ins. General. Maj. Gen. S. G. FRENCH,

army with shoes, an earnest appeal is hereby made, through the press of North Carolina, to the families and friends of the suffering soldiers of the 2d Regiment Many of them made the campaign of Maryland in that condition, without tents, shoes, or adequate clothing.—
Their privations and sufferings have already proved their patriotism and devotion to the sacred cause of liperty. Shall their naked exposure to the ice, snow, and cold blasts of winter be added to their trials and their sufferings?

A. A. Watson, Goldsboro', N. C., will be received by him, boxed up and sent for by me. All shoes or blank-ets, not the gift of family or friends, shall be pasd for, the price accompanying the article. V. P. BYNUM, Colonel.

Strasburg, Va., Nov. 20, 1862.

Pederal Brigadier General Rose was killed by Imboden's

RICHMOND, Dec. 4th. 1862. The Petersburg Express of to-day mentions the report of skirmi-h lest Tuesday on Blackwater River, between Dodge's New York mounted Riflemen and Capt Wright a In the House, Mr. Gilliam, of Granville, having been Printing, and by whom, authorizing them to send for Rocket Battery. Our men were forced to retire, losing one elected Judge tendered his resignation of the office of persons and papers, and have oaths administered to wit-The Yankee loss was not ascertained.

> FROM FREDERICKSBURG. RICHMOND, Dec. 4:b, 1862.

All is quiet at Fredericksburg. Passengers express the pinion that the enemy are going away, perhaps to Port for Richmond to-morrow. Royal. Hampton's cavalry captured a Federal picket, consisting of a Lieutenant and five men, at Etafford's store, North of Fredericksburg.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHABLESTON, Dec. 4th, 1962. The French side-wheel Corvette Millan, four days from ticulars. New York, appeared in the offing this morning. The brings the F each Consul, Baron De Saint Andre and family, who left here some months ago on a visit to the North. She will, by Beauregard's permission, enter the harbor temorrow morning.

NORTHERN NEW ... FRENCH STEAMER AT CHARLES. TON. Ac.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 4th 1862. The New York Herald, of the 29th ult., has been re ceived here. It says that Benside did not advance because the Postoen Bridgess did not arrive in time, and that Burnside intended arresting the parties responsible for the delay. The rebels were busy fortifying the South bank of the Rappahannock, in plain view of the Unionists. The Railroad between Aquia Creek and the Rappahannock is

completed and trains were running on the 28th. The foreign news is unimportant.. The London Post says that the general disposition of the English people to avoid intervention, is because only one beligerent invites it. When the peace party at the North is sufficiently strong to ask bridge ever Potomac Creek.

The French press are bitter against England's course. Nassau dates announce the arrival of steamers Herald

and Leopold from Charleston. An arrival from North Carolina, announces that Newbern had been attacked by four thousand rebels, under General The Democrats carried the New Haven election on the Martin, who were repulsed.

tions would soon begin in that department. Fitz Joh Porter's trial before the court martial was proressing in Washington. The Herald says the McNell, the Misscuri butcher, was

Yellow fever had ceased at Port Royal, and active opera-

merely a militia General, and Lot a Union officer, and presumes that President Davis will therefore withdraw his All the State prisoners confined in Fort Warren, including

the Meryland secessionists, were liberated on thanksgiving The French steamer Milan steamed past Fort Suinter this

evening into the Harbor, and anchored close to the city wharves. Thirteen blockading vessels in sight. LATER FROM THE UNITED STATES -- ABRIVAL OF

THE HIBERNIAN. PETERSBURG, Dec The New York Times, of 2nd inst., has been received pox. The Southern Confederacy, in an interesting a here. Lincoln's message was read on Monday; it makes seven columns in the Times. It is a very sorry document. and opens by saying thet since the last assembling another year of health and bountiful harvests has passed. While it has not pleased the Almighty to b'ess the United States

with a return of peace, we can but press on, trusting that in God's own good time all will be well. A Captain of a Texas regiment, and a Clerk in the Quarter Master's department at Richmond, deserted near Fredericksburg on Friday night. They will make all sorts of dis-

A Washington despatch says that it is no longer a question that the army of the Petemac owes its failure to cross But if putrid matter from an ulcerous sore be used, it the Rappahannock promptly on arrival to the inexcusable will be as likely to produce hydrophobia, measles or delay in turnishing the means of transportation.

stated on good authority that one hundred and eighty thou- patient. sand soldiers are now absent from the Federal army with-Gen. Blunt, after a forced march, on the 20th ult., routed

several hours, and the Federal victory was complete. Sixty rebels were killed, the same number wounded. Gen. Binnt thinks the rebels will not again venture north of Boson Mountains this winter. The stramer Hibernian has arrived with European dates to the 21st wit. Another Confederate steamer had left Liv-

erpool, and still another was rearly ready. Nothing said of intervention.

The New York Ferald of the 3d inst., was received here

The Railt oad from Aquia Creek is in complete order. A reconnoisance on Funday, by Averill, discovered no enemy in a certain direction. The Rebels are still fortifying, and show no signs of retreat.

PROM THE SOUTHWEST-YANKEIS ADVANCING FROM . CORINTH.

MOBILE, Dec. 4th, 1862. Okalona, I cc. 3d, savs: We learn from efficial sources that the Yankee force at Bolivar, Tenn., consists of three regiments, one at Grand Junction, and one at Davis' Mills. day morning, numbered eighty regiments, comprising thir-terfive thousand men. ty-five thousand men.

It is rumored that the Federals were camped last night ten miles from Pontotoc, in heavy force. At 9 o'clock, P. M., the I ankees were reported to be advancing from Corinth. Our pickets fired on them at Saltillo, on the Mobile & Ohio Rail: oad.

RICE MOND, Va., Dec. 5th, 1862.

Lincalr, in his messige to Congress, says that our relations with foreign nations are more satisfactory than a nation so unhappily distracted might have apprehended. In June there were some grounds to expect that the maritine powers which had unwisely recognized the insurgents as belligerents, would soon recede from that position, but temporary reverses to the national arms have delayed

Our struggle has been contemplated by foreign nations with reference less to its own merits than to its supposed ffects on those nations.

The organization of Banking Associations, to which the lymph will produce the proper infection, but it is far Bovernment might furnish circulating notes, on security of more reliable on the eighth day, just one week after the Government might furnish circulating notes, on security of United States bonds deposited in the Tressury, is recomnended. Those notes being uniform in appearance and The vesicle should be carefully punctured with a security, and convertible always into coin, would protect labor against the evils of a vicious currency, and facilitate mmerce by cheap and safe exchanges.

In his inaugural address he briefly pointed out the total inadequacey of disunion as a remedy for differences between the people of the two rections, and the language is remeated. He then says there is no line, straight or crooked, suitable for a national boundary, upon which to divide. The fact of separation, if it comes, gives up one part of the seceding section.

The fugitive slave clause, along with other constitution obligations upon the section seceded, form another objection to separation into two nations. The people of the

strife per tains to ourselves, to the pass

ARM IN A LEGISLATURE of Assembly are in the same predicement, and two of the Bolicitors lately elected held commissions when elected.— To-day the Committee on Military Affairs reported a bill for troops for home defence. It provides for volunteers, and authorises five thousand (5,000) men, between the ages of 18 and 40 to be tendered to the Confederate Government, but reserved for the State The Revenue bill has been re ported. It will be much amended. The bill to es ablish the Eigh h Judic'al Circult, passed to day.

ARTIVAL OF PRIDGE BURNERS.

LYNCHBURG, VA., Dec 5th, 1862. Twenty-two bridge burners arrived here this evening, on the W stern train, who were arrested in Georgia, charged with being engaged in burning bridges, &c. They will leave

FROM FREDERICKSEURG.

RICEMOND, Dec. 5th, 1861. Yankee Gunboate proceeded up the Rappahannock River to-day, and when opposite Port Royal our batteries opened on tem. The Yantees returned the fire. No insther par-

Bur side seems to be following the occupation of his

predecessors. He has taken to ditching on the o'her side

of the Rappahannock, in the mud, and dare not venture across for fear of falling on a Lee shore, with a Stone-wall ia the rear. It has been raining incersantly, which renders the roads impessable, and consequently renders army movements im-

practicaole for some days. TROM ( HARLESON-NORTHERN NEWS.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 5th, 1862. The Fa'mouth correspondent of the New York Hera'd of the 29th ult., says that the bombardment of Fredericks. burg has been postponed for good reasons, but not indefi-

He states from three to seven months have elapsed since

the army of the Potomac have been paid. The Yankees, have constructed a corderoy read from Aquia Creek to Stafford Court House, and built a Railroad

The Philadelphia Inquirer observes, editorially, that the army of the Potomac will win Richmond on the Rappahannock, but that the army of James River will occupy Richmond. The Herald abuses the Inquirer for this statement, as divulging military secrets to the rebels.

The trials of Fitz John Porter by court martial, and Buell and McDowell by courts of inquiry, are progressing. The Herald announces the abandoning of Holly Springs

by the rebels. Grant's forces had occupied Hudsonville. The rebel cavalry captured the town of Henderson, on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, on Tuesday week, burning the station and capturing a Yankee company there.

Vacca is the Latin word for cow; Vaccinia is the Latin word and scienentific name for cow pox, Vaccination the name for the process by which the vaccine d sease (Vaccinis, Cow-pox, Kine-pox.) is produced in a human being. More than sixty years ago it was discovered that persons who had caught the cow-pox from cows affected with this disease could not take the small

ticle on the subject says: Six'y years ago (May 14, 1796,) matter was taken from the hand of Sarah Nelmas, a dairy maid, who had been affected by her master's cows, and inserted into the arms of James Phipps, a healthy boy about eight years old. On the 1st of July small pox matter, fresh rom pastule, was carefully inserted in several places in

his arms, but no disease tollowed. If small-pox matter be inserted under the skin of a healthy individual, be will have small pox; if the saliva of a mad dog be inserted bydrophobia will follow; as if a lymph from a cow-pox vesicle be inserted, cowpox may be looked for as the natural consequence. delay in turnishing the means of transportation.

It is rumored that General Meigs has been removed, and General Wordbury arrested for causing this delay. It is which may even go so far as to endanger the life of the

> Let it, then, be clearly understood that vaccinnation is the production of cow-pox by the insertion of cowpox matter from a cow-pox vesicle. This matter should be taken from the vesicle on the eighth day after its insertion, in order to propogate most surely the vaccin in-

> fection. PROGRESS OF THE VACCINE INFECTION. For one or two days after the insertion of the vaceine lymph there is scarcely snything to be seen at the point of introduction. On the third day there is a little redness : on the forth or fifth day the vesicle begins to appear. This vesicle resembles a very small blister filled with clear water. It continues to enlarge from day to-day, until the eighth day. [one week after the first insertion,] when it measures from a quarter to half an inch across. The vesicle is lower at the center than at the circumference. The clear lymph is not contained in one single chamber, but in ten or twelve, or even fourteen separate cells, so that one may be opened by a

Until the ninth day the redness around the vesicle A special dispatch to the Advertiser & Register, dated extends to only a small distance from it. After this it spreads much farther, and the areola is formed. This areola is a circular read border, which continues to increase until the eleventh or twelfth day, when its color The force which advanged from Grand Junction last Fij. begins to fade. By this time a brown or mabogany less than half an inch in diameter, circular, depressed, with a well marked edge, and dotted with little pits from five to twelve in number, corresponding to the cells

puncture without letting out the entire contents of the

There is usually some fever on the ninth, tenth, and eleventh days. Fainful swellings in the armpit begin frequently on the seventh day. If the vaccination be successful, and the prtient be

vaccinated in the other arm, four or five days after the first insertion of the virus, the second set of vesicles, though beginning so much later, will catch up with the others, so that from the ninth day after the first vacci-nation, they will closely resemble the first set, always being, however, much smaller HOW TO VACCINATE.

One week after the insertion of the vaccine lymph, the resulting vesicle furnishes lymph of the best quality for transfer to other arms. Physicians frequently defer vaccination until the tenth or twelfth day. In many ostances, even at this advanced stage, the perulent first insertion.

lance, needle, knife or any other suitable instrument, and the clear transparent lymph which comes forth should be neatly inserted under the cuticle of the left arm of the person to be vaccinated. It should be introduced in three or four places, an inch apart. This introduction may be effected by pricking the skin with a needle or making a superficial puncture with a lancet. If there be much bleeding, it is to be feared that the lymph will not be introduced. With care it is easy to vaccinate 20 or 30 persons from me reside the small. nate 20 or 30 persons from one vesicle, the small-

est quantity being su HIGH PRIOSE IN THE PRET. REVOLUTION .- An exchange says:

We have before us originals of the following bills showing the sufferings endured by our ancestors in the

first war of independence:

1779, Jan. 36 Mr John Calvert, to John Collum, Dr.

170 2 pr. Shoes for Miss Weathern.

April, 1772. Intake of Wm. Withern to Henry Gray. Dr.

1 piece of Irish lines. I John at

1779, Nov. 10. Estate of Wm. Withern, to J. Johnson Dr.

1779, Nov. 10. Estate of Wm. Withern, to J. Johnson Dr. 93.33